

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

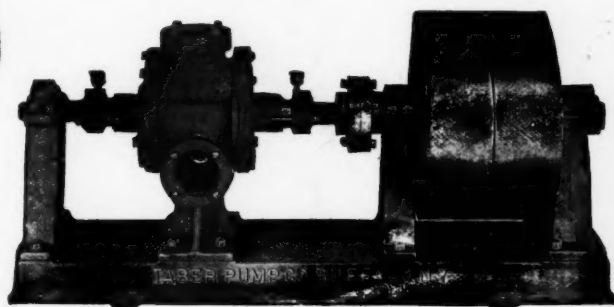
AUGUST 18, 1917

TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW,
GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC.,
HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD

FOR
SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY
SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office
527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St. 538 to 543 W. 38th St.
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means } Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

BATTELLE & RENWICK

Established
1840

Saltpetre, Dble. Refd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nitrate of Soda, Dble. Refd.

80 Maiden Lane

Complying with all the requirements of the B. A. I.

New York

The Brecht
COMPANY
 ESTABLISHED 1853 ST-LOUIS

CRESCENT HOG SCRAPER

DEHAIRER and POLISHER

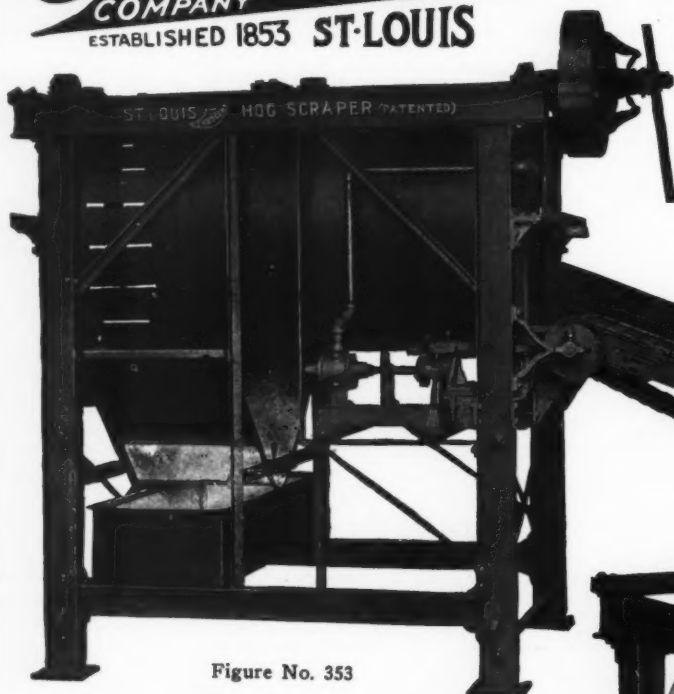


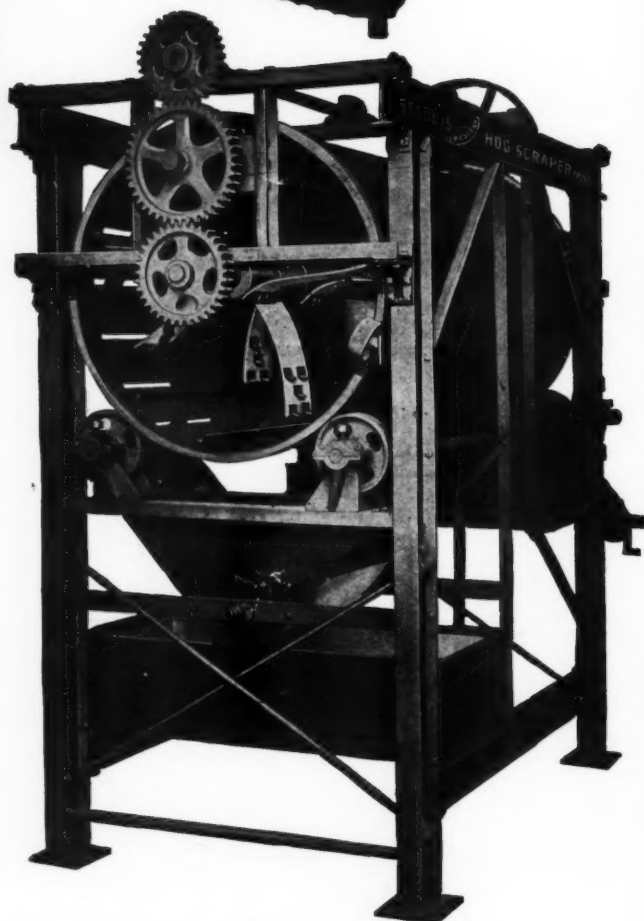
Figure No. 353

We not only make these machines as shown in the illustrations, but we also make a Duplex Machine; that is, we place two cylinders in a double frame. You can then operate one cylinder or both cylinders according to the number of hogs to be killed daily.

There are 5 standard sizes, ranging in capacities as follows:

Single cylinder machines
 75 to 300 hogs per hour.

Duplex cylinder machines
 200 to 600 hogs per hour.



IT is a proven fact that a hog scraper of the cylinder type, in which the hogs are cleaned by passing them under a single beater shaft, is not only the best, but the simplest method of cleaning them and massaging their skins. This is our machine exactly. A single cylinder, equipped with a single beater shaft on which are placed short, single, rubber beaters, fastened to the shaft in such a way that by loosening one cap screw these beaters, which are shod with scraping members on both sides, can be reversed. This doubles their life and efficiency. This machine is strong, rigid, complete and entirely self-contained. The machine is built to produce three different speeds on the beater shaft, depending on the season and the condition of the hog hair.

The use of a beater machine, by massaging out the scurf and removing the hair by the roots, vastly improves the appearance of your product, making it uniform, appetizing and sanitary. Every part of the hog is exposed to the action of the beaters, which in the Brecht Machine expel all excretions from the interior of the hog; they not only clean the body, but the head, feet and tail are ready for the market with practically no further work.

The hogs are delivered into the machine without any hooking, doing away with this unnecessary labor, and eliminating possibility of contamination, an important inspection consideration. The simplicity of the machine brings the cost of maintenance down to a minimum.

Price and full particulars cheerfully furnished.

The Brecht Company

Established 1853
 Exclusive manufacturers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies pertaining to the meat and allied industries

Main Offices and Factories: **ST. LOUIS, MO.** 1234 Cass Avenue

NEW YORK 174-176 Pearl St.

PARIS 23 Rue de Rocroy

BUENOS AIRES Calle San Martin 201

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 57

New York and Chicago, August 18, 1917

No. 7.

Federal Food Control Law Now in Operation

The enactment by Congress of the Federal Food Control law was reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. Its passage by the two houses was followed by its signature by the President, who at once announced the appointment of Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator under the terms of the statute.

The law gives the Food Administrator powers such as no individual or group of individuals ever had before. He can fix prices if he sees fit, and he is given absolute control of the distribution of foodstuffs, feeds and fuel.

In his statement issued following his appointment Mr. Hoover outlined his purposes, which are "to stabilize and not to disturb

conditions, and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition." He has three chief hopes: to eliminate speculation, extortion and waste; to control exports so as to provide sufficient supplies for us and our allies; and to stimulate food saving for the same purpose. His statement in full appears herewith.

The first demonstration of the operation of the Food Control law came this week in the adoption of a system of grain control. A board to fix the prices of wheat was appointed, and a government Wheat Corporation was formed to trade in wheat and its products and to control distribution, manufacture, etc. This was assumed to be a model of food control methods which might

be followed in other lines, such as the meat industry, for instance.

Along with the Food Control laws there came into force the Food Production law, which gives the Department of Agriculture more than eleven million dollars to expend at once in a food conservation campaign, which must be largely a campaign of education. An outline of this plan is also given here.

Mr. Hoover followed his grain control manifesto with a second statement referring to the meat supply situation. He did not even hint at meat control, but he set forth the critical state of the world's livestock and meat supply, and suggested ways in which we might voluntarily strive to remedy the situation.

Mr. Hoover's Statement

The following statement was issued by Herbert Hoover after the President by executive order had created the food administration and named Mr. Hoover to head it. Mr. Hoover said:

The hopes of the Food Administration are three-fold. First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples. Second, to guard our exports so that, against the world's shortage, we retain sufficient supplies for our own people, and to co-operate with the Allies to prevent inflation of prices. Third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming winter.

The Food Administration is called into being to stabilize and not to disturb conditions and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis.

The business men of this country, I am convinced, as a result of many hundreds of conferences with representatives of the great forces of food supply, realize their own patriotic obligation and the solemnity of the situation, and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the national emergency.

I do not believe that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence

of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war, which he admits and deplures as deeply as ourselves.

But if there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice, if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials of this country, we shall not hesitate to apply to the full the drastic, coercive powers that Congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

Will Not Regulate by Threats of Punishment.

In enforcing the measures of the act it is not our intention to proceed with a host of punitive measures, but rather by co-ordination with the various trades to effect such constructive regulations as will render gambling, extortion, and other wasteful practices, impossible and will stabilize prices. Indulgence in profiteering in this hour of national danger is far from the wish or the will of the vast majority of our business people, and I am convinced that while we must have ready in reserve the corrective powers given us, we shall by these powers free the great majority from necessity to compete with operators whose sole effort is to inflate prices and bring into disrepute the majority of honest traders.

We propose to proceed as rapidly as possible with constructive regulation in various commodities, and to announce each programme as quickly as it is properly formulated. We hope within the next few days to announce the method of wheat and flour control.

The deep obligation is upon us to feed the armies and the people associated with us in this struggle. The diversion of 40,000,000 of their men to war or war work; the additional millions of women drafted to the places of their husbands and brothers, the

Grain Board as a Model

The Food Administration lost no time in putting into effect its plan to begin operations by asserting control over wheat and flour. On August 15 a grain corporation with \$50,000,000 capital was organized to carry out the rules laid down by Food Administrator Hoover. In so doing the Government followed the precedent established by the creation of the Emergency Shipping Corporation as a subsidiary of the United States Shipping Board.

It is understood in Washington that the same system will be followed whenever it is necessary for the Government to take control over the meat trade or any other industry dealing with the necessities of life. It has not yet been intimated that the meat trade is to be taken over, but such a course some time in the future would not be impossible.

While a separate and subsidiary corporation might not be organized in each instance, it is certain that the actual administration of each industry will be done by a general executive committee of prominent citizens and specialized sub-committees.

The Wheat Price-fixing Commission was appointed by the President with President Garfield, of Williams College, as chairman, and the Wheat Corporation announced with Mr. Hoover as chairman and Julius Barnes, of Duluth, Minn., a wheat expert, as president. The first body will fix wheat prices

(Continued on page 35.)

and the second will buy and sell wheat as far as is necessary.

It is said that the domestic object primarily intended is to reduce the price of bread. Washington advices state that millers already have agreed to put themselves under voluntary regulations and are working out with the food administration a differential of profits. Distribution of flour by wholesalers and the baking of bread will be taken up next.

The hope of the Food Administration is said to be to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the retail store, eliminating undue profits and ending speculation. The maintenance of a standard price for wheat, officials believe, is the first and most necessary step.

Proclamation Establishing Grain Control.

The President issued a proclamation on Wednesday under the food control law establishing a system of licensing the storage and distribution of wheat and rye and the manufacture, storage and distribution of all products. The proclamation specifies:

All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye, as owners, lessees or operators of warehouses or elevators, and all persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye (except those operating mills and manufacturing plants of a daily capacity of one hundred barrels or less, and farmers and co-operative associations of farmers), are hereby required to secure on or before September 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

Any person, firm, corporation or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in, or carry on the business

of either storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessees or operators of warehouses or elevators, or manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye after September 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

Men in Control of the Grain Trade.

The Wheat Price-Fixing Commission is as follows: Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, chairman; Charles J. Barrett, Union City, Ga., president of the Farmers' Union; William N. Doak, Roanoke, Va., vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Eugene E. Funk, Bloomington, Ill., president of the National Corn Association; Edward F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D., president of the North Dakota Agricultural College; R. Goodwyn Rhett, Charleston, S. C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; J. W. Shorthill, York, Neb., secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association; James W. Sullivan, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the American Federation of Labor; L. J. Tabor, Barnesville, Ohio, Master of the Ohio State Grange; Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission; Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Henry J. Waters, president of Kansas State Agricultural College.

The executive officers of the Wheat Corporation are: Herbert C. Hoover, chairman; Julius Barnes, Duluth, Minn., president; Gates W. McGarragh, New York, treasurer; F. G. Crowell, Kansas City, vice-president; Edward Chambers, Chicago, transportation director; Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco, counsel; J. W. Shorthill, York, Neb., secretary.

The men named to represent the grain division at the various terminals are: Edward M. Flish, at St. Louis; M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; H. B. Irwin, Philadelphia; P. H. Ginder, Duluth;

Frank L. Carey, Minneapolis; George S. Jackson, Baltimore; H. B. Jackson, Chicago; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo; R. A. Lewin, San

(Continued on page 28.)

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of June, according to government reports, totaled 11 million dollars in excess of the same month last year, being \$34,801,839 against \$23,933,409 in June, 1916. Increases were in canned beef, bacon, hams and similar supplies in demand for war use, while other shipments fell off heavily.

For the twelve months of the fiscal year to June 30 export totals were over 100 million dollars greater than for the twelve months preceding. Quantity increases were confined to canned and cured beef, bacon and lard, the increased values of other products making up the larger grand total of value.

Exports for June, with comparisons, were as follows:

	June, 1917.	June, 1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	7,533,161	4,026,712
Beef, canned, value	\$2,006,098	\$945,913
Beef, fresh, lbs.	16,700,397	40,039,132
Beef, fresh, value	\$2,710,354	\$5,177,066
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	6,122,517	2,121,855
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$738,061	\$259,228
Oleo oil, lbs.	2,250,031	7,140,589
Oleo oil, value	\$507,013	\$958,393
Bacon, lbs.	50,609,728	38,023,070
Bacon, value	\$11,489,593	\$5,176,315
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	21,345,801	17,998,174
Hams and shoulders, value	\$5,932,920	\$2,689,686
Lard, lbs.	24,284,442	45,862,333
Lard, value	\$5,525,051	\$6,105,773
Neutral lard, lbs.	472,970	4,229,531
Neutral lard, value	\$120,737	\$592,522
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,968,945	5,777,705
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$1,212,069	\$712,200
Lard compounds, lbs.	4,072,001	3,938,874
Lard compounds, value	\$721,328	\$469,557

Exports for the twelve months compare as follows:

	Year Ending June, 1917.	Year Ending June, 1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	67,376,725	50,803,765
Beef, canned, value	\$16,966,030	\$9,439,066
Beef, fresh, lbs.	197,181,101	281,214,000
Beef, fresh, value	\$26,277,271	\$28,855,999
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	58,693,667	38,114,682
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$6,728,359	\$4,034,195
Oleo oil, lbs.	67,113,421	102,645,914
Oleo oil, value	\$11,067,505	\$12,469,115
Bacon, lbs.	667,156,061	579,808,786
Bacon, value	\$17,221,683	\$78,615,616
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	206,655,581	282,208,611
Hams and shoulders, value	\$50,474,041	\$40,803,022
Lard, lbs.	444,787,521	427,011,338
Lard, value	\$77,012,830	\$47,634,376
Neutral lard, lbs.	17,548,250	34,426,590
Neutral lard, value	\$3,164,172	\$4,046,397
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	97,430,896	126,466,237
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$15,817,190	\$14,275,764
Lard compounds, lbs.	56,279,393	52,843,311
Lard compounds, value	\$5,269,844	\$5,147,434

What the Federal Food Production Bill Provides

Along with the Food Control bill Congress passed the Food Production measure, which had been pigeon-holed in conference since last spring, awaiting action on the more important question of food administration.

This secondary measure proposes a plan of food production and stimulation under control of and administered by the Department of Agriculture. A summary of its scope is as follows:

It appropriates \$11,346,400 to be used in stimulating production, for protecting and conserving foods, and for a survey of the country's food resources.

The Department's staff of county agents is to be increased until at least one agent will be stationed in practically every agricultural county in the United States, to co-operate with the Department and the State Agricultural College.

The staff of women county agents for demonstration work in home economics is to be increased in rural counties, and similar agents are to be placed in towns and cities for the first time.

Farm-help service is to be extended in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor, to assist in bringing farmers and farm laborers together.

A country-wide survey is to be made of

food on farms, in storage, in shops and in homes. Estimates of family consumption of food are to be made.

Extension of crop estimating to crops not hitherto reported, and to include special inquiries to gather information on extraordinary farm conditions.

Hog and poultry production is to be stimulated as far as practicable.

Increased production and conservation of dairy foods is to be encouraged.

Animal diseases are to be combated on a larger scale.

Increased efforts are to be made to combat insect pests of plants and animals.

Further steps are to be taken to destroy animal pests and predatory animals which injure crops and kill livestock.

Work for the control of plant diseases is to be extended.

A survey of seed supplies and needs is to be made, and results published, so that farmers will be assisted in obtaining a sufficient supply of good seed. Seed is to be purchased and sold to farmers by the Department, if necessary, in restricted areas.

Demonstrations are to be carried out in the proper handling, packing, shipping and marketing of perishable fruits and vegetables to decrease spoilage.

News service for various farm products is to be extended, so that producers and consumers can be better informed as to the supply and demand, and can sell and buy with less expense, less spoilage, and less lost motion.

HOGS REACH 18 CENTS AT CHICAGO.

All records for high prices were broken in the hog, cattle and sheep markets at Chicago on Wednesday. A top price of \$18 a hundredweight for hogs was established, an advance of 25 cents over Tuesday's record price of \$17.75. Only 16,000 hogs were offered in the Chicago market, where, under normal conditions, there would be 30,000. The same shortage prevails over the entire country. Cattle reached a top price of \$14.90, and many were held for \$15. The record price Tuesday was \$14.60, and on Monday \$14.40. The minimum prices for the poorest grade packing hogs on Wednesday was \$17.

MURDOCK ON TRADE COMMISSION.

Victor Murdock, former Representative from Kansas and Progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson on Wednesday to the vacancy on the Federal Trade Commission caused by the death of Will Parry.

Hoover Urges Conservation of Meat Supply

The Food Administration on August 14 issued the following statement concerning the meat situation:

A total decrease of 115,005,000 in the world's meat producing animals is shown in a comparison of present with pre-war conditions. While the increase of cattle in the United States was 7,090,000 during this period, the total world decrease was 28,080,000. Sheep decreased 3,000,000 in the United States, and 54,500,000 in the world. Hogs increased 6,275,000 in the United States, but decreased 32,425,000 in the world supply.

The demands made by war on the American meat supply is further shown in the growth of our meat exports for the year ending June 30, 1916, which were 1,339,193,000 pounds as compared with 493,848,000 pounds for a three-year pre-war average. These exports have chiefly gone to our Allies, whose capital stock of animals has decreased by 33,000,000 heads.

Although the European countries have drastically reduced meat consumption among non-war workers, this saving has been overcome by the greatly increased demands to supply men in the armies and shops, and the women who have taken up physical labor. This demand has been so great that Europe has been eating into its herds at an alarming rate, and this condition will continue to grow worse each day as the war progresses. This is a problem that America must meet, not only during the war, but after it has ended.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal are decreasing.

The men in the armies, the men engaged in the shops, and the millions of women forced to physical labor, have required a greatly increased supply of animal products. Millions of individuals to whom fresh meat twice a week was a luxury, are now, by necessity of their extreme physical labor, eating it twice daily.

The supply of wool and leather has decreased in a period when there are additional demands, for the extra amount of normal clothing required for the soldiers must be met.

All European countries have drastically reduced the consumption of meat and clothing among the non-war workers to a point that would seem impossible to the American people, but despite this, the actual meat, fat, wool, and leather consumption in the Allied countries has increased as a result of the war. Under the pressure of these forces, Europe has been eating into its herds and flocks, and thus is burning the candle at both ends.

The World's Animal Food Position.

These vicious forces accumulate impetus as the war goes on, for with a diminished herd and thus a diminished production and a continuous demand, the inroads on the herds grow in volume.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following summarized position:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Increase or decrease			
United States	+7,090,000—	3,000,000+	6,275,000
Decrease Western Allies	—8,420,000—	17,500,000—	7,100,000
Decrease in other countries, including enemies	26,750,000	34,000,000	31,600,000
Total net decrease.	28,080,000	54,500,000	32,425,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the Allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our Western Allies, the demand outruns further every day the decreasing production, and as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the Allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the Continental countries into the Allied countries, have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplies to Allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 493,848,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339,193,000 pounds.

High Prices for Many Years to Come.

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand, not only during the war so as to enable our Allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war.

Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved.

This increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can, after the war, safely reduce our bread grain production so as to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meats for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste, particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Hog the Best Source of Meat and Fat Supply.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of food, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, and this particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our Allies are isolated from any markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand upon us since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative exports:

Three-year, pre-war period, 1,055,614,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,512,375,000 pounds.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week.

With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by smoking and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus relieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

SHOULD IMPORT HIDES DIRECT.

Washington has just received the following notice from our commercial attaché at London: "All colonial shipments of hides and skins via the United Kingdom will be held here and may be taken over by the war office because of the shortage in stocks. In consequence of this situation, the importation of all hides and skins for the United States should come direct."

Have The National Provisioner call on you regularly—\$3 per year.

American Meat Packers' Association

Holds its Twelfth Annual

CONVENTION

AT

CHICAGO

October 15 and 16

Because of the War this will be a vitally important meeting.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is, only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TO KEEP LARD SWEET.

The following inquiry comes from a subscriber out in Idaho:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Would you kindly give me at your earliest convenience information concerning the best purifier and preserver to use in lard to keep it sweet. We advertise pure leaf lard and back fat, and use every precaution to keep it fresh and in a cool place, but for all of that it will get strong and smell a little rancid. How can we prevent this?

To the best of our knowledge there is no preservative used in lard. Fullers' earth is used by the aid of the filter press to remove impurities, as also is bi-carbonate of soda when open kettles are used. The latter (used two pounds to a thousand pounds of stock) causes impurities which do not precipitate to arise, and they can be skimmed off.

All material for any kind of lard should be absolutely cleansed of all foreign matter by thorough washings before going to the tank, kettle or cooler. No decomposition should be allowed. All receptacles should be kept scrupulously clean. All material should be completely cooked, but not overdone.

When drawing lard from tanks care should be taken not to draw any water as it goes to the cooler, which should be fitted with steam coils so as to eliminate all the moisture possible before drawing to receptacles. In the case of the kettles the same applies; be sure your lard is as "dry" as possible.

If you do this, and keep your lard in

proper storage, your lard should turn out all right.

Possibly excess moisture is your whole trouble. After the cooking has been effected, settle the tank or kettle with salt, and allow time for the precipitation of impurities before drawing the lard. Fresh, clean raw material, clean utensils and equipment, clean receptacles, proper cooking, elimination of moisture and proper cold storage cannot but result in a pure, sweet lard.

GRADING HORNS AND HOOFS.

An inquiry from a subscriber in South America, who desires to export horns and hoofs to the United States, is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

As subscribers to your esteemed journal, we take the liberty to refer to your periodical quotations of horns and hoofs, and as we intend to export these articles to your country, we would be very much obliged if you would kindly explain to us how these quotations are to be understood; and more especially the merits of each number or grade, for instance: No. 1 Steers, No. 2 Steers and No. 3 Steers, as well as of cows, bulls and culls. Also please send us samples of each from which to form standards.

Horns quoted as No. 1 steer horns must be perfectly sound horns, not cracked, and the tips perfect. They may be averaged from 50 pounds per 100 pieces up; usually graded in a 5-pound spread, thus: 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70, 70 to 75, if quantity warrants such selection; otherwise they may be mixed and so shipped.

No. 2 are steer horns 40 to 45 pounds average, quality equal to No. 1. No. 3 includes culls (horns split or with the tips cut off), bulls, small steers, stags, cows, oxen, etc. Such material is not acceptable for manufacturing purposes, but suitable for fertilizer when ground to meal.

Hoofs acceptable for manufacturing purposes run 20 to 22 pounds per 100 pieces, and must be white. There are a few striped

hoofs acceptable. All other hoofs are eligible only for meal, and may be ground up with the rejected horns for fertilizer material, valued according to its ammonia content.

If you will send samples to The National Provisioner according to the above specifications, we will investigate their value according to United States requirements and advise you.

CANADA RESTRICTS MEAT EATING.

Reports from Ottawa are that definite regulations for restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public eating places, and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol, have been promulgated by Order in Council at the instance of the Canadian Food Controller.

The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesdays and Fridays and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc., must be provided at every meal at which white bread is served.

The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club or other place where meals to the number of twenty-five a day are served persons other than members of the household of the proprietor. In all such places there must be prominently displayed a printed notice to the effect that all persons in ordering their food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef and bacon and that the Food Controller requires the public to do everything in its power to make these commodities available by eating as little as possible of them and by making use of substitutes and avoiding waste.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

The History of Evaporators

in America, from the primitive kettle to the modern multiple effect could well be told from Swenson records.

Our organization has lived with commercial concentration of liquors for over a quarter of a century and has replaced many "experiments" with Swensons. The success of hundreds of plants is merely a matter of reference.

But here's the point—Experiments are expensive, frequently disastrous.

If you have an evaporation problem perhaps our files contain data that may save you time as well as money—Perhaps even our Book on Evaporators can help you, it's gratis to responsible requests only.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Blk., Chicago

Exhibitors-Exposition of Chemical Industries, Week of September 24th, New York.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers
Association

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *President.*

HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice-President.*

JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*

OTTO V. SCHRECK, *Secretary.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 533 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

FOOD CONTROL IN FORCE

Congress has legalized the President's designation of Herbert Hoover as the food autocrat of the country. The Food Control law, now in force, makes him the administrator of all matters pertaining to the supply, distribution and prices of foodstuffs, and of feeds. He can overturn the natural law of supply and demand if he sees fit, at least so far as man-made law makes that possible.

It is a power never before granted in this country, either to an individual or a government instrumentality of any sort. But it is a power Mr. Hoover does not intend to abuse. His statement upon assuming control is that his administration will endeavor to stabilize rather than to disturb conditions, "to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance, and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis."

He feels called upon to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition, and declares himself convinced, through personal

contact with the business men of the country, that they realize their patriotic obligation and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the national emergency. He does not believe that drastic force will have to be used to maintain economic distribution and proper use of supplies by the great majority of people. But he adds a word of warning that, if there be those who plan to use this critical world situation to benefit themselves unduly, he will not hesitate to apply the full, drastic powers that Congress has given him to prevent such exploitation.

His administration proposes to take up one problem at a time and to adopt such constructive regulation as is needed. He has already begun with wheat and its products, promulgating a plan which is presumably a model to be followed in other cases. Prices for this year's wheat crop are to be fixed, and a government wheat corporation is already organized to control distribution. The grain trade is co-operating, and drastic changes in trade methods are being made, the effect of which will be watched with the greatest interest.

It is said that livestock and meat and dairy products may be taken up next. Mr. Hoover issues a statement warning the country of the crisis in the meat supply situation, and urging every effort toward conservation. He does not hint at regulation, which will come only when it is considered necessary. It is suspected that Mr. Hoover has looked into the situation sufficiently to discover the differences existing in grain and meat distribution.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH

According to a statement issued a few days ago by the National City Bank of New York, the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917, was \$8,900,000,000. This means that the war has doubled the trade of the country in three years, inasmuch as it was only \$4,259,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914. The increase is 109 per cent.

Our imports in the fiscal year 1917 were \$2,634,000,000, and the exports were \$6,280,000,000. Inasmuch as our exports in the fiscal year 1914 were \$2,365,000,000, this shows an increase in exports of 165 per cent. in three years.

This figure may seem low in view of the enormous increases in some of our exports which have been announced from time to time. This is explained by the fact that other American exports have stood still, or have even declined, as in the case of cotton. Our exports of cotton were \$610,000,000 in 1914 and were less than \$500,000,000 in 1917. The decrease in agricultural implements was one-third, while the decrease in hides and skins was one-half. Cottonseed oil, illumi-

nating oil, tobacco and lumber also fell off.

The explosives exports increased one hundred times, sugar thirty-five times, firearms thirty times, zinc and brass sixty times, commercial automobiles forty times, and condensed milk twenty times. All of these increases are in monetary value and not in quantity.

The greatest increases have been in food and war material. Meat and dairy products jumped from \$146,000,000 to \$400,000,000, condensed milk from \$1,000,000 to \$23,000,000, sugar from \$2,000,000 to \$71,000,000, wheat and flour from \$142,000,000 to \$388,000,000, corn from \$7,000,000 to \$75,000,000, gunpowder from \$1,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

Ordinarily this enormous growth in our foreign trade would be a cause for unmixed rejoicing. But this is different. With half the world out of business as producers, we must provide for the needs of the greater part of them, and our increased exports in some instances simply mean that much more of a pinch at home. But it is our bit in the war, and we should face it bravely and intelligently, that we may do our part and in the end profit by the experience.

FORM FOR WAR CONTRACTS

After two months of discussion the Government's inter-departmental cost conference has decided upon the form of war contracts. It has been recommended that when fair prices can be obtained war contracts should be made in the form of straight purchase-and-sale contracts at fixed prices. It is also agreed that the cost-plus contract may be necessary when the production involves difficult and complicated manufacture or conditions which cannot be clearly foreseen. It is furthermore set forth that in cost-plus contracts a fixed profit of a definite sum of money per article should be allowed instead of the percentage of cost.

The inter-departmental cost conference has twelve members, as follows: the Navy Department, seven; Federal Trade Commission, three; the accountancy committee of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, three; the Food Administration, one. The chairman of the conference is J. Lee Nicholson, chief of the division of cost accounting of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The secretary is H. P. Seideman, an official of the Institute for Government Research. The Government is about to issue a pamphlet on this matter which can be purchased for five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

The most surprising feature of the entire conference was the fact that the Government actually consulted leading business men before taking a step of vital importance to business.

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that Morris & Company will erect a branch house in Hazelton, Pa.

The capital stock of the Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon, Texas, has been increased from \$75,000 to \$250,000.

Plans are being prepared by Kingan & Company for the erection of an abattoir on Hermitage Road, Richmond, Va.

Wilson & Company will build a branch house at Chattanooga, Tenn., to include poultry dressing station, beef coolers, etc.

It is expected that the new plant of the Universal Packing Company, just south of Fresno, Cal., will be completed about September 20.

Contract has been let by Swift and Company for the erection of a fertilizer factory at Greensboro, N. C., to cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The capital stock of the Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has increased the capital stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Baker Bros. Company of Savannah, Ga., filed a petition for incorporation with a capital stock of \$15,000 to conduct a wholesale packing house products business.

The building of a dressed poultry plant at Tupelo, Miss., with cold storage and refrigerating equipment, is contemplated by L. Frank & Co. of New Orleans, La.

The incorporation of a company for the

purpose of manufacturing fish scrap fertilizer, oil and glue, is contemplated by C. W. Brown of Frost Proof, Fla.

Plans have been filed by the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for the erection of a steel, concrete and brick slaughter house at 749 William street, to cost \$125,000.

A company with a capital stock of \$100,000 has been organized by E. C. Duncan, F. W. Mahler, Claude B. Barbee and others for the purpose of establishing a plant at Raleigh, N. C.

The Buehner-Roedig Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,200 by William Roedig, Christian M. Buehner, Frank J. Oechsner and others.

The Commercial Lime Co. Ocala, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with R. S. Hall as president; D. E. McIver, vice president, and G. W. Neville, secretary and treasurer.

The Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Madill, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock. The incorporators are: R. A. Vose of Oklahoma City; W. F. Pendleton, Durant, and P. A. Norris, of Ada, all of Okla.

The Grantville Cotton Oil Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$36,000, with W. A. Bohannon of La Grange, Ga., as president and E. M. Camp of Moreland, Ga., vice president, will operate cottonseed oil

mill and install feed mill to grind corn, hay, etc.

Decatur County Stock Company, Wilmington, Del., to carry on the business of breeding, raising and growing of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.; and to deal in meat, fats, hides, tallow, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

It is reported that the Northwestern Packing Company, Helena, Mont., has begun plans for the erection of a packing plant that will be capable of handling 500 head of cattle, 1,000 calves, 1,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep. This company is capitalized at \$600,000, with Andrew Boyd as president.

John Hancock Vose, the Maine representative of John P. Squire & Co., Somerville, Mass., died at his home on Pine Street, Portland, Maine, after a long illness. Mr. Vose was born in Francetown, N. H., September 30, 1846, and is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

Haberman Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture products from animal fats, oils, etc., slaughterhouse, deal in cottonseed, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. Riegelman, 60 West 85th Street; H. Riegelman, 1990 Seventh Avenue, and O. G. Feldman, 310 West 94th Street, New York, N. Y.

JULY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of July, 1917, was 9,380,210 lbs. uncolored and 140,583 lbs. colored, a total of 9,520,793 lbs. This was about a million pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was over 3,000,000 pounds more.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
July, 1916	6,070,926
August	7,624,590
September	10,334,173
October	12,020,961
November	13,817,912
December	14,004,048
January, 1917	11,543,514
February	12,363,254
March	13,704,034
April	13,924,059
May	14,760,376
June	10,648,162
July	9,520,793

CLEVELAND MEAT PLANT BOMBED.

The new plant of the Cleveland Provision Company at Cleveland, O., was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 by a bomb explosion one night last week. It is believed the bomb was placed there by a disgruntled workman as a result of recent labor troubles. The police have found no clue to the perpetrator of the deed.

BREWERS and PACKERS SPECIAL ENAMEL

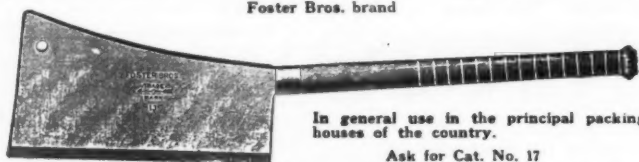
An enamel that will give service on the walls and ceilings of rooms where live steam, grease and fumes compete in attempts at destruction.

THE TROPICAL PAINT AND OIL CO.

Cleveland, O.

BEEF SPLITTERS

Foster Bros. brand



In general use in the principal packing houses of the country.

Ask for Cat. No. 17

SPLITTERS, CLEAVERS, KNIVES, STEELS, ETC.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

SCALE MAKERS SINCE 1835

NEW YORK

HUDFORD
ONE-TON TRUCK \$725
No Extras. Complete
HUDFORD CO. of N. Y.

THE BEST LIGHT DELIVERY TRUCK ON THE MARKET

Merchants appreciate the small upkeep and the reliability of the Ford Car, with Hudford One-Ton Unit attached. Your old Ford can be converted for \$380, all complete.

DELIVERY BODIES FOR FORDS AND HUDFORDS
SALESROOM AND SERVICE STATION
1700 B'way. Corner 54th Street Phone, Circle 3385 New York

PACKERS who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Strong—Live Hogs Advanced Steadily—More Government Buying—Peace Reports Not Ignored—Exports Increase Somewhat—Feedstuff Situation Still Favorable.

There have been moderate advances through the provision list, due almost entirely to the continuous rising tendency of live hog prices. Values at leading points have been lifted to record levels almost daily, and the basis of over \$18.00 a 100 lbs. has been paid. It was noteworthy that receipts of hogs did not increase appreciably at the steep prices, and much was heard of good hogs being very scarce.

The basis for hogs is now more than \$7.00 a 100 over that of a year ago, while the product list shows lard about 9c. a lb. over a year ago, ribs about 6½c. higher and pork about \$16.00 a barrel higher.

Many complaints are still heard among manufacturers because of the high price of hogs and losses in cutting up the hogs. Because of this condition it is stated that Government investigation is welcome. The situation is such that the complaints from the small manufacturers are very numerous and the bulk of the business is being left to the larger concerns. To remedy the situation more hogs are needed and the Government is urging farmers in this direction.

Actual cash trade has been fair, despite the economy through meatless days. Southern trade has shown further improvement, and it is believed in some quarters that with cooler weather the increase of business will be more general.

The buying for Government account recently is believed to have been larger than earlier supposed. This demand has been for our Government and also for Belgian interests. Inasmuch as the buying was chiefly of meats, these products showed relative strength and lard trailed.

There has not been much speculation in the market. The announcement of the plans of the United States Food Administration as regards wheat, flour and rye led to fears in quarters that provisions would soon be affected. This apprehension resulted in some selling of provision futures, but the offerings were well taken with packers and shorts the principal buyers. The latter were disturbed by the peace reports and the decided strength in the hog markets.

Exports of provisions have been on a somewhat larger scale. Shipments to English points are expected to continue fairly liberal, as the shipments from Scandinavian countries are light. As a result, the English provision markets have ruled very strong, and trading has been at maximum prices with intimations that British Government officials will soon further advance the basis of trading.

Naturally, a great majority in the trade are following the political advices, as a real peace move may easily bring about a more general demand for provisions and provision futures for domestic account, and even some foreign buying in advance of the buying that is certain to follow actual peace. Meanwhile the shipping conditions are still unfavorable, with tonnage scarce despite the reduced sinkings by submarines.

The feedstuff situation is regarded as fairly good. The corn crop has had better weather for maturing, there having been rains and higher temperatures, but frost is still a menace to the crop.

PORK.—The market shows continued strength. Offerings are not large and with the rise West the supplies from the interior have been small. Mess, \$44.25@44.75; clear, \$42@44, and family, \$44.50@45.50.

LARD.—Prices again advanced with new high levels made. Quoted: City, \$22.50; Western, \$23.20@23.30, nom.; Middle West, \$22.70@22.80; refined Continent, \$23.60; South American, \$23.95; Brazil, kegs, \$24.95; compounds, \$16@16½.

BEEF.—The market has been very firm and top prices are asked. Mess, \$29@30; packet, \$30@31; family, \$31@31.50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEATS AND POULTRY IN STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of frozen and cured meats, including lard, frozen poultry, frozen and case eggs, creamery butter, and American cheese, on August 1, 1917, as follows:

Frozen Beef.—265 storages report a total of 112,442,629 pounds. 172 storages report 95,552,729 pounds as compared with 58,866,964 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 62.3 per cent. 244 storages report an increase of 6,315,415 pounds or 6.0 per cent. during July, 1917. 152 storages report an increase of 3,740,675 pounds or 6.9 per cent. during July, 1916.

Cured Beef.—278 storages report a total of 41,557,780 pounds. 196 storages report 38,570,661 pounds as compared with 18,616,678 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 107.2 per cent. 255 storages report an increase of 7,221,936 pounds or 21.1 per cent. during July, 1917. 166 storages report an increase of 539,521 pounds or 3.0 per cent. during July, 1916.

Frozen Lamb and Mutton.—147 storages report a total of 3,597,385 pounds. 93 storages report 2,776,225 pounds as compared with 2,098,214 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 32.3 per cent. 127 storages report a decrease of 416,652 pounds or 10.5 per cent. during July, 1917. 78 storages report an increase of 159,249 pounds or 8.4 per cent. during July, 1916.

Frozen Pork.—253 storages report a total of 93,684,410 pounds. 160 storages report 80,019,555 pounds as compared with 85,845,181 pounds on August 1, 1916, a decrease of 6.8 per cent. 237 storages report an increase of 1,718,965 pounds or 1.9 per cent. during July, 1917. 144 storages report a decrease of 2,159,482 pounds or 2.5 per cent. during July, 1916.

Dry Salt Pork.—368 storages report a total of 226,062,210 pounds. 252 storages report 217,730,969 pounds as compared with 205,251,006 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 6.1 per cent. 348 storages report an increase of 8,565,727 pounds or 4.0 per cent. during July, 1917. 224 storages report an increase of 1,273,533 pounds or 0.6 per cent. during July, 1916.

Sweet Pickled Pork.—456 storages report a total of 389,661,187 pounds. 324 storages report 361,896,759 pounds as compared with 350,570,351 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 3.2 per cent. 439 storages report a decrease of 16,303,071 pounds or 4.1 per cent. during July, 1917. 294 storages report a decrease of 12,636,045 pounds or 3.5 per cent. during July, 1916.

Lard.—456 storages report a total of 109,528,373 pounds. 308 storages report 100,254,677 pounds as compared with 95,990,701 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 4.4 per cent. 433 storages report an increase of 118,122,744 pounds or 21.1 per cent. during July, 1917. 279 storages report an increase of 8,297,783 pounds or 9.6 per cent. during July, 1916.

Total Poultry.—210 storages report a total of 48,588,065 pounds. 127 storages report 32,774,632 pounds as compared with 7,031,998 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 366.1 per cent. X storages report a decrease of 7,825,345 pounds, or 14.5 per cent. during July, 1917. X storages report an increase of 234,996 pounds or 3.8 per cent. during July, 1916.

Broilers.—116 storages report a total of 2,885,229 pounds. 66 storages report 1,699,368 pounds as compared with 317,435 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 435.3 per cent. 104 storages report a decrease of 1,365,494 pounds or 38.2 per cent. during July, 1917. 58 storages report an increase of 138,564 pounds or 77.6 per cent. during July, 1916.

Roasters.—112 storages report a total of 4,657,895 pounds. 56 storages report 3,087,388 pounds as compared with 242,119 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 1,175.2 per cent. 105 storages report a decrease of 1,812,775 pounds or 35.3 per cent. during July, 1917. 52 storages report a decrease of 86,744 pounds or 26.4 per cent. during July, 1916.

Fowls.—124 storages report a total of 1,822,090 pounds. 78 storages report 1,167,134 pounds as compared with 390,929 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 198.6 per cent. 108 storages report a decrease of 193,436 pounds or 10.1 per cent. during July, 1917. 63 storages report a decrease of 1,782 pounds or 0.5 per cent. during July, 1916.

Turkeys.—119 storages report a total of 3,343,729 pounds. 66 storages report 1,356,431 pounds as compared with 149,419 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 807.8 per cent. 107 storages report a decrease of 324,390 pounds or 9.3 per cent. during July, 1917. 59 storages report a decrease of 30,949 pounds or 17.3 per cent. during July, 1916.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

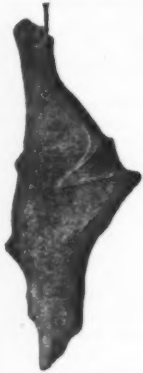
Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 9, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil. Ckgs. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
*Various, Various	19927	.....	.....	13388	.....	19229	.....	995 17011
aKristianiafjord, Bergen	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	625
bHikosan Maru, Marseilles	.....	310	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	15 25
Total	19927	310	.....	13583	.....	19229	.....	1635 17011

*Details withheld by steamship company. aJuly 9, 1917; bSailed July 7, 1917.



CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT
TAPES & BRAIDS
 FOR THE
PACKING TRADE
 WHITE and COLORS
HOFFMAN-CORR MFG. CO.
 312 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.



BEEF, HAM and SHEEP BAGS

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES.

WYNANTSKILL MFG. COMPANY
 TROY, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Poultry.—171 storages report a total of 35,879,922 pounds. 99 storages report 25,464,311 pounds as compared with 5,932,096 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 329.3 per cent. 153 storages report a decrease of 4,129,250 pounds or 10.4 per cent. during July, 1917. 89 storages report an increase of 215,907 pounds or 4.2 per cent. during July, 1916.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture shows storage holdings of fresh and frozen eggs, creamery butter and American cheese on August 1, 1917, as follows:

Creamery Butter.—310 storages report a

total of 85,540,972 pounds. 257 storages report 81,502,751 pounds as compared with 102,537,337 pounds on August 1, 1916, a decrease of 20.5 per cent. 259 storages report an increase of 35,235,726 pounds or 75.4 per cent. during July, 1917. 184 storages report an increase of 45,316,687 pounds or 85.8 per cent. during July, 1916.

American Cheese.—340 storages report a total of 61,536,889 pounds. 218 storages report 44,053,676 pounds as compared with 31,569,401 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 39.5 per cent. 307 storages report an increase of 28,915,736 pounds or 92.8 per cent. during July, 1917. 183 storages report an increase of 14,080,101 pounds or 85.7 per cent. during July, 1916.

Case Eggs.—358 storages report a total of 6,425,810 cases. 312 storages report 6,102,252

cases as compared with 6,060,129 cases on August 1, 1916, an increase of 0.7 per cent. 326 storages report an increase of 157,597 cases or 2.6 per cent. during July, 1917. 235 storages report an increase of 282,041 cases or 5.3 per cent. during July, 1916.

Frozen Eggs.—132 storages report a total of 14,872,286 pounds. 84 storages report 12,170,601 pounds as compared with 5,822,464 pounds on August 1, 1916, an increase of 109.0 per cent. 117 storages report an increase of 1,934,058 pounds or 15.5 per cent. during July, 1917. 70 storages report an increase of 449,678 pounds or 8.4 per cent. during July, 1916.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 11, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLS.		From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 11, 1917.
	Week ending Aug. 11, 1917.	Week ending Aug. 12, 1916.	
United Kingdom..	216	216	3,944
Continent .....	.....	.....	2,430
So. & Cen. Am.	141	141	8,720
West Indies	737	737	24,988
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,204	1,204	10,733
Other countries...	.....	.....	577
Total	2,298	2,298	51,412

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	765,000	6,198,275	395,906,025
Continent	6,959,461	129,150	198,210,427
So. & Cen. Am.	59,738	59,738	1,589,254
West Indies	64,136	64,136	6,198,428
Br. No. Am. Col.	22,490	22,490	398,245
Other countries...	3,833	3,833	690,177
Total	7,724,461	6,497,622	802,990,556

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	349,250	349,250	132,218,252
Continent	7,342,256	174,000	136,781,662
So. & Cen. Am.	435,523	435,523	12,422,804
West Indies	303,456	303,456	10,478,147
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,720	3,720	329,168
Other countries...	68,968	68,968	1,613,517
Total	1,691,506	3,728,955	293,743,550

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	7,724,461	7,724,461	7,691,506
Total week	7,724,461	7,724,461	7,691,506
Previous week ..	1,311,900	1,311,900	56,000
Two weeks ago..	50	50	128,100
Cor. week last y'r	2,298	6,497,622	3,728,955

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '16, to Aug. 11, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	10,282,400	17,755,200	7,472,800
Meats, lbs.	602,990,556	675,378,068	72,387,512
Lard, lbs.	293,743,550	419,281,301	125,537,751

The Ohio Provision Co., PORK PACKERS

Members A. M. P. A.

Packing House and Office, Clark Ave. at C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Crossing, Cleveland, Ohio

Correspondence Solicited

Government Inspection



The Powers No. 16 Regulator.

Eliminate Shrinkage Loss in Ham Cooking

The Powers Regulator will do it, giving results that personal attention cannot secure

This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc. Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

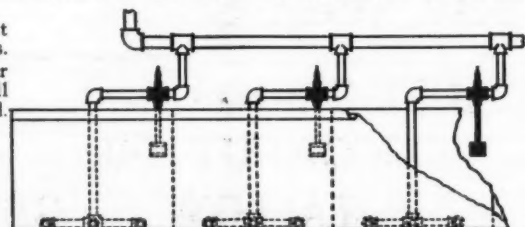
The Powers Regulator Co.

964 Architects' Bldg., New York

2153 Mallery Bldg., Chicago

375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



A battery of Ham Cooking Vats controlled by the Powers No. 16 Regulators. Proper Heat without personal attention.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quieter; in fact, the volume of business has been disappointing. Apparently the large amounts of South American tallow sold here at the basis of 17c. served to satisfy consuming demand for the present. Locally, there has been no trading of importance since 15½c. was paid for City Specials, but business is expected any time now at around 17c. The western tallow market has been relatively firm and bullish opinions have been most emphatic from this quarter. Foreign markets have also been firm, with prices 2s. 6d. advance at the last auction sale, with 1,197 casks sold of 1,570 offered. Australian tallow has also been strong. Fresh South American tallow offerings are here, but these are around 18c.

Prime City tallow is quoted at 16c. nominal and City Specials at 17c. nominal loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is firm at 19c. A fair business has been put through at that level with more to be had.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very firm but trading is quiet. Extras are quoted at 21@21½c., nom., and medium at 19½@20c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE.—Prices have again advanced and demand has been very active at the advance. Quoted: Yellow, 15@16c., nom.; bone, 15@16c., nom.; house, 15@16c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The rise in other fats has had a decided effect on Soya bean. Prices are strong and well held. Prices on the coast are quoted at 13@13¼c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 14½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market is very firm. Prices have further gained and are held very firmly on all grades. The market for crude is quoted at 14½@14¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is very little oil available. Prices are firm and the demand has followed the advance. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 16@16½c.; Cochin, 18@20c.

PALM OIL.—Prices are firm, but trade is quiet. The supply here is small and only a moderate business is doing. Prime, red, spot, 17@17½c.; Lagos, spot, 18½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is very firm and offerings are all absorbed. The demand is persistent and offerings are small. Prices quoted at \$1.30@1.35, crude.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There has been further advance with the higher prices for

competing fats. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.80; 30, \$1.70@1.75, and prime, \$1.55@1.60.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 16.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.84½
Commercial, sight.....	5.78½
Bankers' cables.....	5.77½
Bankers' checks.....	5.78½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	41½
Commercial, 60 days.....	41½
Bankers' sight.....	42
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	30.10

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 17, 1917, shows that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 67,225 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; to others, 47,460 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 53,055 quarters; to the Continent, 93,027 quarters; to others, nothing.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America, are therefore not available from this source.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces.....	\$3.00	\$3.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Canned meats.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Lard, tierces.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Tallow.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil.....	3.00	....	375c.	425c.
Oil cake.....	....	....	....	250c.
Butter.....	3.00	3.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 16, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 30c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 16, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 31@33c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; city steam lard, 22½c.; city dressed hogs, 23½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24c.; skinned shoulders, 22½c.; boneless butts, 25@26c.; Boston butts, 23c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 18@19c.; spareribs, 13@14c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 8@9c.; tails, 10c.; livers, 9c.; snouts, 10c.; pig tongues, 18c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

New York City

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL

PALM OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, August 16, 1917.—From the closing prices of July 26 the market declined some 18 to 47 points before same was checked. From these prices, however, almost daily advances have since been scored. Reactions were sharp but only short-lived. The market has since scored the following high prices for the interval: September, \$15.72; October, \$15.71; December, \$15.31, and January, \$15.35. The market closed today some 13 to 17 points under the high prices of the interval.

On July 26 corn oil was quoted at \$14.96; today's quotation is \$15.96; September lard in Chicago was quoted at \$20.65@20.67, declined to \$20.42, advanced to \$22.97, and closed today at \$22.90. Tallow declined from 15½c. to 15c., and moved up to 17½c., with today's quotation 17c. Oleostearine was quoted at 16c., declined to 15½c., and moved up to 19c., which is still quoted.

The cotton oil market was influenced principally by the actions of the foregoing markets. Naturally the heavy advances in the pure lard market stimulated a good trade in compound lard. Stocks of cotton oil are closely held and naturally hard to secure. The better grades are exceedingly hard to secure, except at heavy premiums over the New York parity. All during the interval the consuming trade was fairly active and at full prices. Purchases, however, are confined to strictly nearby requirements.

Today's quotation for cotton oil is considerably below its intrinsic value, as compared to competing oil and fats, particularly pure lard. It is conceded that cotton oil should bring at least 75 per cent. of the price of pure lard. This distorted condition, however, has now prevailed for some time. With the world economizing, cotton oil should attract attention as a cheap substitute, and the consumption be increased. Supplies of all other fats and greases are below normal, and this should also increase the demand for cotton oil. The political situation, also Government control of all foodstuffs, however, is likely to continue to upset all calculations, and traders are naturally hesitating. Strictly on its merits cotton oil should do better.

	Close July 26.	High.	Low.	Close Aug. 16.
Sept. ...	\$13.90	\$13.93	\$15.72	\$13.00
Oct.	13.89	13.90	15.71	13.58
Dec.	13.68	13.70	15.31	13.39
Jan.	13.69	13.71	15.35	13.41

PINK BOLL WORM IN TEXAS.

The new danger threatening the Texas cotton crop is indicated in the following letter to members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Dallas, Texas, August 11, 1917.

To the Members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

At a meeting of the mill members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held in our Dallas office, on the 9th instant, the startling announcement was made that the newspapers of the 8th instant reported the pink boll worm had made its appearance in two localities in the State.

By a resolution, unanimously adopted, I was instructed to issue a letter to every member of our association calling their attention to this matter and urging upon them the importance of immediately taking some steps to prevent the introduction of this pest into our country. Wherever the pink boll worm gets a foothold the cotton crop is doomed, and the Federal Government, realizing the danger that threatens the entire

South through its advent into our country, is now working through the Department of Agriculture to prevent it from spreading, and is willing and anxious to co-operate with our State authorities.

We therefore urge that you write at once to your Senators and Representatives at Washington, asking them to use their efforts in securing measures to stamp out the pest; and would also suggest that you write your State Senator and legislator requesting that they ask the governor to bring this matter before them in a special message. We believe it would also be well for you to each write the governor a letter of appeal for quick action, as he should fully realize the greater disaster that threatens not only Texas but the entire South, and the grave nature of the situation certainly warrants immediate action.

Every oil mill is vitally interested in this matter and should give it serious attention at once.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

CATTLE RAISING IN RHODESIA.

Interest in cattle raising is growing rapidly in Rhodesia, and in Bulawayo much conversation is heard daily on the subject of the various breeds. It is expected by those who have carefully observed conditions that a big industry is to be built up here, and that large quantities of meat will be shipped to foreign countries. A special correspondent of the Cape Times recently made a tour of investigation of the cattle country, and in the course of a report he stated:

"Reports have been received on trial shipments of beef to London, and the Smithfield dealers only find fault with the size of the quarters, which are two sizes too large. They prefer a smaller quarter, and this has been an eye opener to the Rhodesian breeders, who have been grading up for size and who will now go in for quality."

"At the head of the ranching industry are two companies, one running something like 55,000 head on its range under the supervision of some 60 white cowboys, and the latter running 45,000 head, while about 400,000 head are owned by Europeans and 491,000 by natives. The European farmers are grading up, but they are by no means agreed as to the best breed; hence there is much talk of Short-horn, Hereford, Devon and Polled Angus. A record show is to be held here, and there is to be a great fight for the £1,000 cup presented for the best bull."

"What has given cattlemen in Rhodesia great encouragement has been the opening up of the Johannesburg market to fat stock; and last year the Matabeleland farmers took to that market 12,719 beeves, valued at £112,062. This has been a great help, for the farmer can make the most of his grazing veld, with a certainty that well-matured steers will make for him a good price and prompt payment."

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of June are given as 30,718 bbls., compared to 28,489 bbls. for June, 1916. Estimates for the season to June 30 are given as 369,220 bbls., compared to 559,419 bbls. for a like period of the previous season. These figures were delayed because of war conditions, and have only just been made public. They include shipments information concerning which was withheld from the public and totals of which are only now given out.

FORMS FOR EXPORT LICENSES.

It has been announced by the Secretary of Commerce that, beginning August 15, 1917, applications for licenses to export must be made using the regular forms provided by the Division of Export Licenses, or like forms which may be provided by shippers. Copies of Forms A1, A2 and A3 have been sent to the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and St. Louis, and a supply of these same forms has also been sent to all the co-operative offices. Shippers may have their own forms printed, using their own addresses, provided they are identical with the official forms, and on paper of the same color.

Form A1 is to be used for proposed shipments to countries not allied with the United States in the war, or to the colonies, possessions and protectorates of those countries. Form A2 is to be used for proposed shipments to countries associated with the United States in the war, their colonies, possessions and protectorates. Form A3 is to be used for proposed shipments to countries associated with the United States in the war or to the colonies, possessions and protectorates of those countries. The articles requiring the present use of Form A3 are as follows: Pig iron, steel billets, iron and steel plates and steel scrap.

The present system of simply stamping the word "Licensed" on the back of the application itself will be discontinued August 15. A regular form of license will then be used, which in some cases may be issued by the district offices; the license will bear the Department of Commerce seal. The collectors of customs will honor any licenses already issued on the application forms only, provided they cover goods licensed on or before August 14.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 16, 1917.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 8@8½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 8c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 8@8½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 1½@2c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Prime palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, bbls., 19c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 18c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.90@2.00 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.80 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 25@30c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 16¼@16¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.20@1.25 per gal.; green olive foot oils, 19½@20c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 14½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.30@1.35 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 15½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 62½@65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 50c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 45c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63@64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 14@14½c. per lb.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, August shipment, \$1.03 bid. Meal steady at \$45 asked, f. o. b. mills, for 7 per cent. Hulls, \$16.50, Atlanta, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Firm—Actual Oil Not Pressing for Sale—Lard Market Shows Strength—Mixed Consuming Advices—Peace Reports Not Ineffective—Cotton Crop Condition Better.

There has been an undertone of firmness in the cottonseed oil market, due largely to the fact that actual oil has not been pressing for sale. The claim that unsold supplies of cottonseed oil are fairly liberal for the period of the season is not seriously contested, but instead emphasis is laid on the theory that the unsold oil is well controlled by the largest refiners and packers, and that these interests are not apt to hurriedly liquidate.

New crude oil is not moving freely now. Some time ago there was a fair amount of business done at around \$1.00 a gallon for early shipment, but naturally the amount that can be done for early shipment is limited and many are inclined to commit themselves for the more distant shipments. A great deal will depend upon the maturing of the cotton crop and the basis of cottonseed. Recent advices have indicated that a little seed was moving at \$55@60 a ton in the southwest against a basis of \$52 not long ago.

Actual cotton crop conditions have under-

gone improvement. There have been rains in the northwestern part of the belt and clear weather in the east; these conditions being as desired. Showers have helped parts of Texas, but more rains are needed in this State, and if these come soon, the outlook favors a comparatively bearish cotton crop report on September 1. In the meantime the absence of rains in Texas has led to the expression of moderately bullish opinions on the cottonseed oil list by operators in Texas.

The stronger lard market has contributed to the higher prices for cotton oil. A great deal of attention has been given to the strength in live hogs, which steadily reached record levels. The spread between cottonseed oil and lard has widened however. It is claimed in some quarters that the compound lard trade was not as satisfactory as expected, in view of the developments, and much was heard of economy among users of cotton oil. On the other hand, there were claims by people in close touch with refiners that the aggregate distribution of cotton oil was not disappointing for the period of the season.

Peace reports have been instrumental in some buying of actual oil and oil futures. It is realized that with an armistice or some

definite moves to bring about the cessation of hostilities abroad there might develop more active buying of fats, greases and oils for domestic consumers in advance of the inevitable demand for European account, especially from the Central Powers.

There is not much export business in cotton oil at present. It can be stated on pretty good authority that while there has been unloading of grain and other commodities from Dutch vessels there will be no actual reselling unless deterioration in the quality of the cargoes makes reselling inevitable. There have been rumors of reselling of cottonseed oil, based on difficulty in shipping to Holland, rather than trouble with the quality, so that, according to the latest advices, the cotton oil and oleo oil on Dutch vessels are not expected to be hurriedly resold.

Firmness continues in the kindred markets to cottonseed oil and prices have risen 1½c. to more than 2c. from their recent lows, but it is noteworthy that cottonseed oil has exceeded the advances in most of its competitive products.

According to reports received by the Bureau of the Census, there were produced in the United States during 1916, of edible vege-

The Best is The Cheapest



MADE in the United States and Canada

USED everywhere

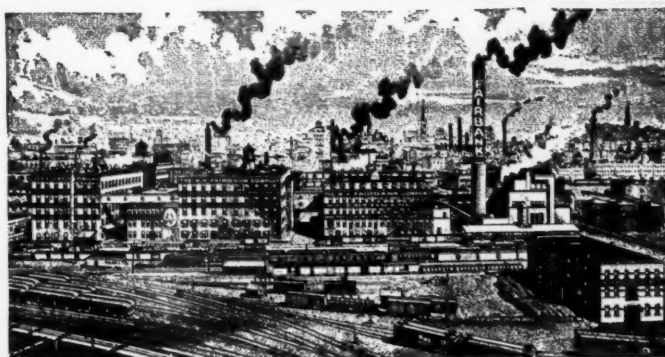
**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
MAKERS, CHICAGO**

Factories

Chicago
St. Louis
New York
New Orleans
Montreal

Branch Houses

New York Boston
Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Atlanta New Orleans
Fort Worth St. Louis
San Francisco Minneapolis
Montreal



CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

table oils, the following amounts: Olive, 1,336,674 lbs.; coconut, 126,884,374 lbs.; peanut, 26,164,869 lbs.; corn, 93,985,391 lbs., and other seed oils, 15,087,353 lbs., making a total of 262,558,661 lbs., or practically 654,000 bbls.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 11, 1917.—Spot, \$14.50; August, \$15; September, \$15.31@15.32; October, \$15.26@15.28; November, \$14.82@14.85; December, \$14.70@14.75; January, \$14.70@14.72; February, \$14.70@15; March, \$14.75@14.95. Prime Crude, S. E., \$13.47 nom. Sales were: August, 100, \$15.25; September, 3,600, \$15.53@15.29; October, 4,200, \$15.50@15.26; November, 1,300, \$14.98@14.80; December, 600, \$14.89@14.67; January, 3,500, \$14.90@14.67. Total sales, 13,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, August 13, 1917.—Spot, \$15; August, \$15.15@15.45; September, \$15.26@15.27; October, \$15.26@15.27; November, \$14.89@14.93; December, \$14.94@14.96; January, \$14.99@15.00; February, \$15.00@15.10; March, \$15.10@15.12. Prime Crude, S. E., \$13.47 nom. Sales were: September, 8,400, \$15.27@15.15; October, 3,300, \$15.26@15.06; November, 2,300, \$14.86@14.66; December, 4,300, \$14.94@14.69; January, 13,100, \$15.00@14.66. Total sales, 32,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 14, 1917.—Spot, \$14.80; August, \$15.20; September, \$15.32@15.35; October, \$15.31@15.35; November, \$15.01@15.03; December, \$14.99@15.00; January, \$15.00@15.02; February, \$15.02@15.08; March, \$15.10@15.12. Prime Crude, S. E., \$13.47 nom. Sales were: August, 100, \$15.23; September, 4,100, \$15.30@15.10; October, 2,800, \$15.40@15.12; November, 3,600, \$15.08@14.75; December, 1,900, \$15.02@14.83; January, 11,400, \$15.05@14.83; March, 1,700, \$15.10@14.93. Total sales, 25,600 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 15, 1917.—Spot, \$15.20; August, \$15.50@15.75; September, \$15.58@15.60; October, \$15.49@15.50; November, \$15.16@15.20; December, \$15.16@15.19; January, \$15.17@15.20; February, \$15.16@15.21; March, \$15.28@15.31. Prime Crude, S. E., \$13.47 nom. Sales were: August, 100, \$15.55; September, 3,300, \$15.63@15.45; October, 6,400, \$15.58@15.40; November, 2,500, \$15.26@15.13; December, 3,800, \$15.18@15.10; January, 17,700, \$15.25@15.09; February, 400, \$15.19@15.18; March, 1,100, \$15.35@15.17. Total sales, 35,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 16, 1917.—Spot, \$15.00; August, \$15.50@15.80; September, \$15.59@15.60; October, \$15.49@15.50; November, \$15.20@15.24; December, \$15.18@15.20; January, \$15.16@15.17; February, \$15.16@15.22; March, \$15.24@15.28. Sales were: August, 200, \$15.75; September, 2,000, \$15.65@15.55; October, 2,900, \$15.63@15.49; November, 2,100, \$15.31@15.20; December, 3,400, \$15.30@15.15; January, 7,300, \$15.35@15.14. Total sales, 17,900 bbls.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 16, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Aug. 16, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	1,140
Argentina	—	4,896
Australia	—	479
Bolivia	—	77
Brazil	—	1,235
British Guiana	—	333
Central America	—	733
Chile	—	2,329
Cuba	—	13,904

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY.

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Denmark	5,464	From Michigan—		
Dutch Guiana	1,129	Canada	80,551	
Ecuador	16	Total	80,551	
England	3,356	From Buffalo—		
France	2,815	Canada	2,822	
French Guiana	917	Total	2,822	
Haiti	433	From St. Lawrence—		
Italy	700	Canada	1,586	
Mexico	541	Total	1,586	
Netherlands	39,412	From Dakota—		
Newfoundland	1,164	Canada	5,354	
Norway	18,113	Total	5,354	
Pacific Islands	4	From Vermont—		
Panama	2,637	Canada	16	
Peru	2	Total	16	
San Domingo	2,074	From other ports—		
Scotland	550	Mexico	39	
South America, other....	1,496	Total	39	
Sweden	11,100			
Turkey in Asia	96			
Uruguay	2,169			
*Various	75,730			
Venezuela	66			
West Indies, other....	8,406			
Total	203,516	Recapitulation—		
*From New Orleans.		From New York....	203,516	359,797
Cuba	1,454	From New Orleans..	26,458	125,237
Mexico	1,035	From Galveston	—	2,174
Norway	23,200	From Baltimore	—	2,024
Panama	760	From Philadelphia..	6,336	1,150
West Indies	9	From Savannah	1,648	9,531
Total	26,458	From Norfolk and		
From Philadelphia—		Newport News	528	4,801
Argentina	47	From Boston	—	2
Netherlands	5,847	From San Francisco..	—	221
Scotland	442	From Mobile	—	3,440
Total	6,336	From Michigan	80,551	57,810
From Savannah—		From Buffalo	2,822	8,233
Netherlands	1,648	From St. Lawrence..	1,586	9,287
Total	1,648	From Dakota	5,354	4,585
From Norfolk and New-		From Vermont	16	49
port News—		From other ports....	39	6
*Various	528	Total	328,854	588,347
Total	528	Information concerning the following ex-		
		ports of cottonseed oil from various ports		
		during July has just been released by the		
		Government and the figures are included in		
		the season's total in the above table:		
			Bbls.	
		To Various	1,000	

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: (WYOMING, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.)

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: "Procter"

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building, NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS**BROKERS****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**ORDERS
SOLICITED TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**ON THE NEW
YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**

Our Daily Market Letter on Cotton Oil sent free to our Regular Customers

We carry a stock of
all grades of**COTTON OIL also REFINED DEODORIZED SOYA BEAN OIL—PEANUT OIL—CORN OIL**

IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE EAST

We will be pleased to quote for any shipment, in barrels or tank cars.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR.**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.****LOUISIANA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.**

The annual convention of the Louisiana Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held last week at the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., with a large and representative attendance. The sessions were characterized by patriotic enthusiasm and a determination to support the government in every way in winning the war and providing the nations with an adequate food supply. The advantages of cottonseed products in this connection were naturally given prominence in the discussion.

Precedent was disregarded and the present officers re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, George C. Hauser, New Orleans; vice-president, J. E. Byram, Alexandria; secretary and treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

In his address at the opening session President Hauser analyzed the past season as one of fluctuations, but which sober judgment had guided to satisfaction and profit. He referred to the attempt to establish weekly seed quotations, and attributed failure to the daily fluctuations. He still believed in the value of the plan as a means of protecting the farmer by keeping him posted as to the minimum price.

Work has been done on freight rates, but the matter was still unsettled. The bureau of statistics and information established had already demonstrated its value, and he praised the work of Secretary Bell in making it effective.

The matter of seed grading he considered very important, and the organization was co-operating with the Interstate Association in framing the necessary rules. The system would mean the saving of thousands of dollars if it only resulted in the shipping of clean seed. It would also mean fewer cars, and so relieve car shortages.

Louisiana also was taking part in the Interstate Products Council, which was giving Food Director Hoover all the assistance possible. Their sons and daughters were following the flag to the front, and the crushers who remained at home were doing their bit for the nation and the war. They had subscribed liberally to the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross, were administering their business so as to be of service in the crisis, and were preaching and practicing the conservation of food, so that the United States would be able to feed her army and navy and those of the Allies and still have enough left to feed the people at home at reasonable prices.

Secretary Bell reported that the application for rates on soya beans probably would meet with favor, as would the movement for the same rate on all oil-bearing seeds. Support had been given to the fights against the oleomargarine tax and the pink cotton boll worm.

The committees referred to by the president had been named as follows: To co-operate with the Interstate Cottonseed Products Council and Food Director Hoover: Bryan Bell, chairman; G. C. Flaitz, T. M. Blossat, M. C. Stockbridge, J. E. Byram. To co-operate with the United States Bureau of Markets and the Department of Agriculture in obtaining uniform grades: G. C. Flaitz, chairman; J. W. Wright and Bryan Bell.

Dr. Oscar Dowling, of the State Board of Health, discussed food conservation and the elimination of waste which should have begun long ago, and described the crisis imminent because of the lack of foresight. It conferred special opportunity upon the South because of her rice, corn meal and cottonseed as substitutes for meat and wheat.

He showed the value of oleomargarine as food, and said that the State Health Board did not hold its coloring to be a deception, if it was properly marked and branded. It was as nutritive as butter and would save millions to the country in money and in the wheat released to the armies.

Cottonseed meal and flour would have that result in even larger measure. Cottonseed flour contained five times as much protein as wheat, and for that reason must be used more sparingly, 20 per cent. being enough as a substitute for wheat and meat.

Miss Kate Gordon, of the Era Club, told of the progress in popularizing cottonseed flour, which was nourishing, delightful and healthful, and was not, therefore, any sacrifice on the part of the people. The power of resistance it builds up is of value in tuberculosis and other maladies. Mr. Hoover had said that conservation of a fifth of the wheat crop would mean victory, so the Era Club had named the 20 per cent. cottonseed flour bread, Victory bread. The women were helping the cause. One had added cornmeal to the cottonseed and wheat flours, still further reducing the wheat content. Another great saving was in the fact that the cottonseed flour required from a third to a half less shortening. Its use would add further to the value of the cotton crop.

A resolution offered by J. E. Quarles was adopted, asking Food Director Hoover to make the substitution of cottonseed flour for wheat a national recommendation, as well as urging all the States to set aside two days each week for the special use of the substitute bread. He will also be requested to include the recipes for bread and cake made with the cottonseed flour in the conservation literature for general distribution.

Several of the millers announced that they would immediately experiment with the manufacture of the flour with a view of including the product in their industry.

A resolution suggested by President Hauser was adopted condemning the tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleomargarine and asking its repeal, so as not to deprive the poor of a cheaper article which was an efficient substitute for butter.

H. J. Fernandez, traffic expert engaged by the association, detailed the status of the fight against increased freight rates.

At the second day's session resolutions were adopted favoring economy and efficiency in freight car loading, and other measures in support of the government. The industry offered and pledged itself to the government, and gave some valuable tips in addition to other co-operation.

One was in regard to linters. When cotton was selling for twelve cents the mills were getting six and seven cents for the lint cotton. Last year, when cotton went to twenty-five cents and higher, linters were selling at five to seven cents. The powder makers are the main buyers, and they have been declaring immense dividends. The cotton millers are not asking more for their by-product, but they want the benefit of the price to go to the government, not to the powder concerns. The information was sent to the Ordnance Department of army and navy for their guidance and benefit.

Seed grading was similarly coupled with the national defense. The effort of the National Bureau of Markets to establish grades was indorsed. It was pointed out that some gins are so constructed as to return the dirt to the seed, and that the shipment of this dirt with the seed is not only harmful and taxing upon the mills, but means the use of 50,000 cars a year, of which the government is now in such great need.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Slaughter House and Refrigeration Plant of

A. MAYBAUM & SONS, INC.

situated on South Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.,

ABOUT THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND

and 2½ story frame twelve room dwelling, all improvements. 2½ story brick and frame stable. Completely equipped engine building, slaughter house and cold storage plant and fully equipped plant, machinery, tools, track equipment—fertilizer plant—cattle pens—wagon sheds, etc.

COMPLETE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR ABATTOIR NOW IN OPERATION
SALE—AT PREMISES, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917—11 A. M.

Property may be inspected any day during business hours.

BILDER & BILDER, Attys. of Trustee,
 Kinney Building, 790 Broad Street,
 Newark, N. J.

CHESTER W. FAIRLIE, Trustee,
 810 Broad Street,
 Newark, N. J.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

GRAIN CONTROL BOARD A MODEL.

(Continued from page 16.)

Francisco; D. F. Plazzek, Kansas City; Charles T. Neal, Omaha.

The Wheat Corporation will handle all Allied grain purchases and will do the buying for the American Government. If found advisable it also will serve as broker for the milling interests, purchasing wheat for the flour mills, to keep the market steady. The Allies will be required to purchase flour instead of wheat on the theory that manufacturing costs will be reduced and American industry encouraged.

All of the grain men who are taken into the Food Administration's grain division will dissociate themselves from business interests and will give their entire time to the government without remuneration. "These men," said Mr. Hoover, "are making a magnificent sacrifice, and many of them are giving up large incomes."

Mr. Hoover hopes that operation of the licensing system will make unnecessary any extensive government purchases of wheat, except for the government itself and for the Allies. He believes a stable export price and proper supervision of exchange dealings will do more than anything else to keep prices on a constant level.

More than one hundred representatives of boards of exchanges and elevator systems were in Washington for a conference with officials on the government's plans. At the end of an all-day meeting they issued a statement approving the Food Administration's proposals. A resolution adopted by the conference reads:

"Realizing that the operation of government control in wheats and rye is essential under present war influences in order to adequately protect our home supply and furnish our allies with the aid we owe, and realizing that the establishment of an efficient government plan of operation means to all of us actual retirement from active business during such period, we do express our pride in the character of service tendered by the grain trade in the sacrifice by these men of ability who are placing their experience and energy at the service of the government, and we approve the general plan of operation as explained to us as sound, workable and necessary, and in its general lines it appears to us as being the most efficient and just plan of operation which we can conceive."

Westinghouse Motor Drive

Modern Motor-Driven Raw-Water Ice Plant

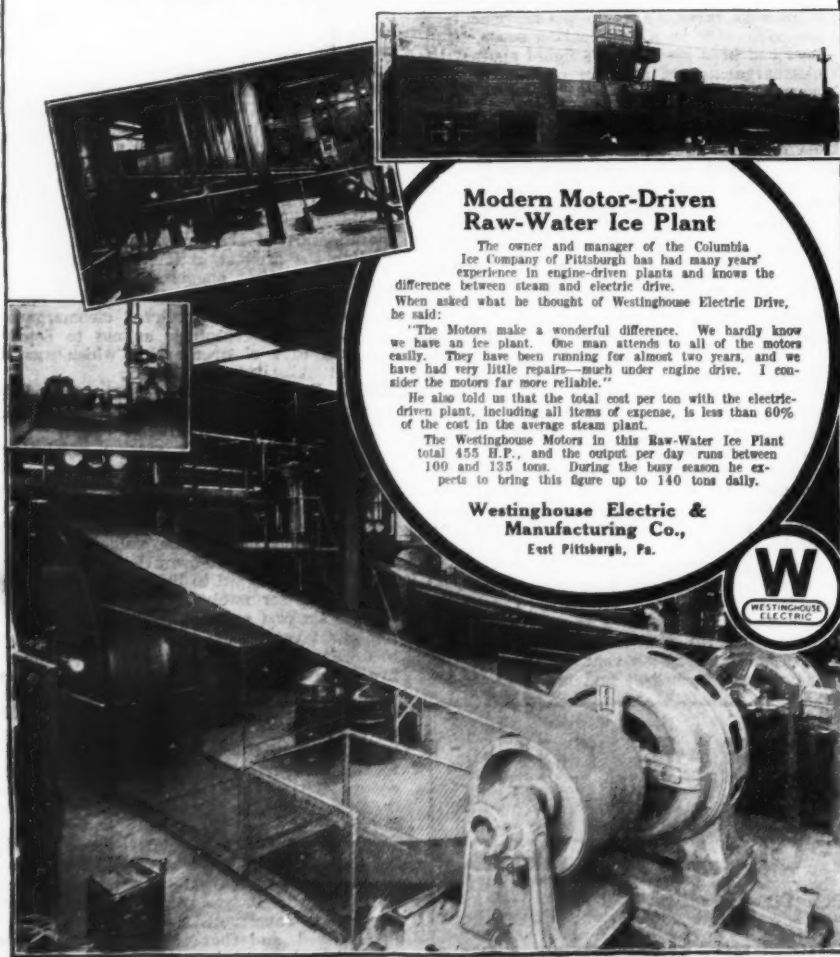
The owner and manager of the Columbia Ice Company of Pittsburgh has had many years' experience in engine-driven plants and knows the difference between steam and electric drive. When asked what he thought of Westinghouse Electric Drive, he said:

"The Motors make a wonderful difference. We hardly know we have an ice plant. One man attends to all of the motors easily. They have been running for almost two years, and we have had very little repairs—much under engine drive. I consider the motors far more reliable."

He also told us that the total cost per ton with the electric-driven plant, including all items of expense, is less than 60% of the cost in the average steam plant.

The Westinghouse Motors in this Raw-Water Ice Plant total 455 H.P., and the output per day runs between 100 and 135 tons. During the busy season he expects to bring this figure up to 140 tons daily.

**Westinghouse Electric &
Manufacturing Co.,**
 East Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 17.—Market strong; prime Western, \$23.35@23.40; Middle West, \$23.25@23.35; city steam, 22½¢@22¾¢ nominal; refined Continent, \$23.80; South American, \$24; Brabill, kegs, \$25; compound, 16@16½¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 17.—Copro fabrique, 218 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 227.50 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 17.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 128s.; New York, 116s.; picnic, 109s.; hams, long, 137s.; American cut, 141s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 148s.; long clear, 151s.; short, back, 140s. 9d.; bellies, 146s. Lard, spot prime, 122s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 124s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), —.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was very firm on the advance in hogs to new high levels, but trade was small.

Tallow.

The market is strong with good demand and light offerings. Special loose is quoted at 17½¢.

Oleo Stearine.

Prices were very firm and demand continues. Oleo is quoted at 19¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active and a little lower. Selling was a little more active. Some of the members of the Produce Exchange are discouraging any bull speculation in oil, and in some cases declining to accept first speculative buying orders.

Market closed barely steady. Sales, 21,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$15.25 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$13.47 nom. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$15.50@15.70; September, \$15.40@15.42; October, \$15.30@15.32; November, \$14.98@15.01; December, \$14.93@14.94; January, \$14.93@14.94; February, \$14.94@14.99; March, \$15@15.02.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 17.—Hogs strong to 25@35¢ higher. Bulk of prices, \$17.70@18.45; light, \$17@18.50; mixed, \$17.10@18.55; rough heavy, \$16.90@17.10; Yorkers, \$18@18.30; pigs, \$12@15.00; cattle slow, 10@15¢ lower; heaves, \$8.15@14.90; cows and heifers, \$4.50@12.60; stocks and feeders, \$6.10@9.25. Calves, \$10@14.75; sheep weak, 10@20¢ lower; lambs, \$10.25@16; Western, \$8.20@11.10; native, \$7.75@11; yearlings, \$9.10@12.70.

Omaha, August 17.—Hogs higher, at \$17.25@18.25.

Buffalo, August 17.—Hogs higher; on sale, 1,600, at \$18.50@18.75.

Kansas City, August 17.—Hogs strong, at \$16@18.40.

St. Joseph, August 17.—Hogs higher, at \$17@18.25.

Sioux City, August 17.—Hogs higher, at \$16.75@17.60.

Louisville, August 17.—Hogs higher, at \$17@18.25.

Indianapolis, August 17.—Hogs higher, at \$18.40@18.50.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 11, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,951	21,500	9,395
Swift & Company	3,295	12,800	18,537
Morris & Co.	4,156	6,000	5,114
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,607	7,100	...
Wilson & Co.	3,275	9,800	7,023
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,066	5,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,005	...	...

Miller & Hart, 2,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 4,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,900 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,300 hogs; others, 11,100 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,759	4,433	651
Fowler Packing Co.	504	...	223
Wilson & Co.	4,704	6,562	1,431
Swift & Co.	7,795	5,548	1,171
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,952	4,048	1,390
Morris & Co.	4,549	3,981	873
Others	449	558	18

Blount, 33 cattle and 2,221 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 73 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 127 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 568 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,774 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 431 cattle; Heli Packing Co., 379 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,228	5,556	1,470
Swift & Co.	4,064	9,137	4,220
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,133	10,075	5,257
Armour & Co.	2,854	10,537	3,931
Swartz & Co.	...	1,044	...
J. W. Murphy	...	11,036	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 83 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 413 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 34 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 3 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,216	2,919	3,021
Swift & Co.	2,858	3,189	3,263
Armour & Co.	3,345	3,011	3,641
East Side Packing Co.	41	1,614	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,233	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	752	...	147
American Packing Co.	37	908	...
Krey Packing Co.	10	1,178	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	201	...
Heli Packing Co.	...	444	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	223	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	674	...

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,676	12,529	...
Armour & Co.	868	13,397	...
Swift & Co.	140	6,220	...
Others	4,622	825	...

Sacks Bros., 45 cattle; Rath Packing Co., 185 hogs; Hammond Standish & Co., 358 hogs; Statter & Co., 90 cattle.

SHEEP.			
Chicago	...	40,183	...
Kansas City	...	5,823	...
Omaha	...	17,939	...
St. Joseph	...	3,374	...
Cudahy	...	90	...
South St. Paul	...	1,247	...
New York and Jersey City	...	41,033	...
Philadelphia	...	6,474	...
Oklahoma City	...	80	...

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	7,000	3,000
Kansas City	400	1,000	...
Omaha	100	4,000	500
St. Louis	201	4,000	2,000
St. Joseph	200	2,000	200
Sioux City	200	3,000	300
St. Paul	...	200	...
Fort Worth	300	500	...
Louisville	100	500	1,500
Cudahy	...	700	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	750	100
Cincinnati	600	1,900	2,400
Buffalo	100	1,000	100
Cleveland	...	500	...
New York	715	1,503	2,258

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	26,000	11,000
Kansas City	19,000	7,000	4,300
Omaha	9,500	3,000	8,600
St. Louis	9,300	7,000	3,500
St. Joseph	2,600	4,000	...
Sioux City	2,500	2,000	300
St. Paul	5,200	3,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,000	600
Fort Worth	7,000	5,000	1,500
Milwaukee	...	73	...
Denver	900	500	9,500
Louisville	2,100	2,300	2,100
Detroit	...	810	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	2,000	2,000	...
Indianapolis	...	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,300	3,000	4,100
Cincinnati	3,800	4,116	5,900
Buffalo	3,000	3,200	1,400
Cleveland	6,500	2,000	3,000
New York	3,170	4,340	8,060

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	10,000	9,000
Kansas City	16,000	9,000	2,500
Omaha	5,500	7,000	7,600
St. Louis	5,800	6,000	6,100
St. Joseph	2,000	1,000	1,500
Sioux City	800	3,000	500
St. Paul	2,000	2,000	500
Milwaukee	...	1,000	...
Louisville	200	600	1,000
Detroit	...	1,210	...
Cudahy	...	800	...
Wichita	...	1,257	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	500	2,094	4,700
Buffalo	200	1,300	200
Cleveland	800	1,000	200
New York	812	1,700	7,750

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	17,000	9,000
Kansas City	10,000	3,000	2,200
Omaha	3,500	6,000	6,500
St. Louis	3,700	5,000	4,000
St. Joseph	1,800	2,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	...
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Denver	600	300	8,200
Louisville	250	800	2,700
Detroit	...	1,400	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Wichita	...	800	...
Indianapolis	2,000	8,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	1,100	2,991	7,400
Buffalo	150	650	200
Cleveland	2,500	2,000	600
New York	2,054	1,940	5,310

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	10,000	9,000
Kansas City	3,000	3,500	1,000
Omaha	2,300	5,000	8,300
St. Louis	4,500	4,000	3,300
St. Joseph	1,700	3,500	2,500
Sioux City	800	2,000	2,500
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	700	1,200	...
Fort Worth	3,500	1,300	200
Milwaukee	...	786	...
Louisville	...	600	...
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	385	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	2,200	2710	5,200
Buffalo	300	500	100
Cleveland	...	1,900	...
New York	775	1,880	1,196

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	8,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,000	1,000
Omaha	800	4,200	8,500
St. Louis	2,300	3,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,000	1,500	500
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	700
Fort Worth	4,000	1,200	500
St. Paul	2,000	2,100	500
Oklahoma City	1,700	400	...
Indianapolis	1,100	0,000	300
Denver	200	100	...

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Large stocks of old hides are still slow to move. Buyers are talking lower prices. The feature of the week was the sale of about 25,000 branded cows at 26½@28c. as to month of slaughter. The easiness of the South American market is a bear argument for buyers of packer stock.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Business was low in packer hides. A couple of trades aggregating less than 10,000 natives at 34c. for forward slaughter constituted the movement for the week. Native steers were sold at the top rate of 34c. for several of August hides aggregating 9,000 in all. Old hides are offered down to 30c. and ample stocks are held waiting buyers. Texas steers are slow. Last sales were at 32½c. for current heavy weight slaughter. Light hides are slow and held in moderate supply, being quoted nominal near 30@32½c. and usually held at 31@31½c. Extreme light Texas steers quoted at 26½@28c. nominal and large stocks held awaiting outlets. Butt branded steers are dull and waiting. Moderate sized stocks are held and 31@32c. are asked as to seller and salting. Colorado steers rule quiet and nominal at 31@31½c. lately paid and market considered nearer 30c. in view of the lower rates for Southern American frigorifica steers. Branded cows were quiet this week, but a sale of 10,000 May-June hides was effected privately late in the preceding period at a price known to be better than 27½c. and generally understood to be at 28c. Large stocks of these hides remain unsold in salting running back to the first of the year. Later.—Enlightening details on the sale of branded cows are at hand, and the 10,000 April-May-June hides were sold at 28c., as intimated above. In addition the same buyer took from the same seller, a few days later, 12,000 June-July branded cows at 27c. with 3,000 March, April and May slaughter in connection at 26½c. Large unsold stock of branded cows are offered, but all sellers do not seem ready to talk such figures. Heavy native cows are quiet. Nominal market considered at 33@33½c. for late slaughter. Stocks of earlier salting are meager. Light native cows are slow. Ample stocks are held. Old bids quoted at 28c. and late kill 32c. Special weight hides lately sold as high as 33½c. with heavy weights in connection for strap leather. Native bulls are quiet. Last sales were at 27c. for current kill. Market well sold out. Forward hides are offered out at 28c. Branded bulls are dull and quoted nomi-

nally at 24@26c. as to seller, salting and sections.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in country hides was limited in the local market. Tanners only want the fresh hides strictly short-haired and entirely free of grubs. Local sellers are carrying moderately ample stocks of winter haired hides, and they desire to move them. They insist upon a small percentage being included in every offering, and this drives trade away from the primary market to the originating sections, where most of the business has been done of late. Heavy steers are looked for in choice quality and 28c. would be paid. Holders, however, decline to make any assortments, as they do not consider that rate high enough to warrant such operations. Last sales were at 28c. Heavy cows sold from outside points at 26c., which is about ½c. under former top rates for goods from same sections. Local sellers report no business, but there are reports around to the effect that sales at 24½c. were made for stock containing more short-haired than winter hides. Sales split half and half on the hair question were effected lately at 24c. Taking this as a basis, the winter lots are being figured at 22c. and the summer stock at 26c. Buffs are quoted at 26c. paid for strictly short-haired free of grub lots in the outside market and local business at 24½c. was done for mixed hair with the short hair hides predominating. Winter hides in local market are in ample supply. Sellers decline to talk anything as low as 22c., yet this seems to be the basis they are figured on when making sales of mixed haired stock. No seconds were moved. Some were offered at 26c. for all short-haired goods. The situation in the originating sections is steady at 22½@25c. delivered basis as to varieties and descriptions. Sales were effected in this range as to qualities and sections. Extremes sold up to 27½c. for the choice fresh lots. Mixed haired varieties are slow and not wanted. Leather from light hides is slow and tanners only want to work in the heavy free selling stuff. Winter extremes are available at 22½c. and no interest is displayed. Branded hides are dull and nominal. Last sales of country stock over 40 lbs. were at 21c. flat. More offered and no responses forthcoming. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@27½c. nominal. Bulls are slow and waiting. Country run last sold at 22c. for straight weights. Nominal market now considered near 21c. owing to relative easiness in the other selections. Country packer bulls are offered at 25@26½c. as to assortment and sellers.

CALFSKINS were rumored sold at 38c. for two or three cars of first salted local city skins. This report lacks confirmation, but is generally credited as to price if movement

was put through. One large tanner had the skins under offer at under 40c. and a bid made earlier in the week was at 38c. Though rejected at that time it may have been accepted a day or so later. Outside city skins are offered down to 36c. Country run offered down to 34c. Packer skins of late kill offered at 45c., where formerly 50c. was asked. Back salting skins offered at 45c. and bids solicited. Deacons are offered as low as \$2.05 and light calf \$2.25 of country origin. City skins recently topped \$3.05 and \$3.25 respectively. Kipskins are quiet and nominal. Country lots quoted at 30@32c. for business; city stock recently stopped 37c. Market now considered about 35c. Packer skins are offered at 42½c. where 45c. was formerly demanded. Stocks are moderately ample.

HORSEHIDES are dull. Nominal market for average country lots considered at \$7.25 @7.50, with most holders still trying for \$8. City hides quoted at \$8@8.50 nominal. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.75@4.25, coltskins at \$1@2.

HOGSKINS are moving slowly at \$1.10@1.25 for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips sold at 10½c.; bids at 10c. frequently rejected. No. 2's brought 9½c.; No. 3 strips quoted at 5@7c. as to measurements.

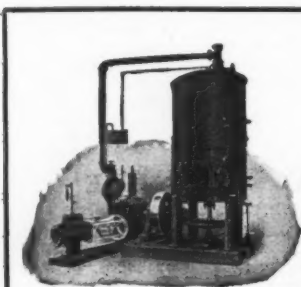
SHEEP PELTS.—Packers moved out both sheep and lambskins at strong and higher figures. The betterment in the pulled wool situation is mainly responsible for the improvement shown in pelt prices. Pickled sheepskins remain dull and featureless and do not enter into pullers' calculations when making purchases. Packer shearlings sold at \$1.75@1.80 for local and river skins of current take-off. Similar salting lambskins moved up to \$2.70. Dry Western sheepskins were active of late, sales at 48@50c. being frequent for choice lots of skins. Outside for the best Montana descriptions. Pickled sheepskins quoted dull and waiting at \$7.50 @12 asked as to seller and descriptions. Later.—Best river slaughter packer shearlings sold at \$1.85 and similarly described lambskins topped \$2.80 as to week closed.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A little activity noted. A packer sold a car ahead of September native steers at 34c. Also a car January and February spready native steers sold at 30c. In the general market, trading is slack and few inquiries are noted. Native steers are nominally quoted at 33½c. for current receipts and spreadies at 34½@35c. for current and fall receipts. Native bulls last sold at 26@26½c. for June, July and August kill. Small packer hides dull and prices nominal. No inquiries are noted for nearby small packer steers which last sold at 26½c. or for cows which last sold at 25c. Bulls are nominal at 21½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is weak and no trading of any account has been effected this week. Tanners show very little interest in offerings, and about the only hides moving are buffs and heavy cows, short hair and free of grubs. Western dealers are offering good quality buffs in this market, all short hair and free of grubs, at 26@26½c.; mixed hair lots at 24@24½c. and old long hair buffs at 22½@23c. and not wanted at this price. Some Middle West all weight hides are offered at 26c. selected. Extremes are in very little demand and choice lots of Middle West extremes are offered at 27@28c. Southern are slow. Northern southern all weights are offered at 24@24½c.; middle southern at 23@23½c., and far southern at 22@22½c. Southern extremes range from 23@27c., according to section, etc. No new

(Continued on page 42.)



NOW'S YOUR CHANCE!

Beet Scrap pays;
Hitch up your pants,
For these are the days.

Save what you have been throwing away.

Ask Us About Our Rendering Apparatus

C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Packing House Architects and Engineers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 15.

Advancing by leaps and bounds, the cattle market has reached the highest point in the history of the trade, and following the National's "market-topping" sales of \$14.35 per cwt. for three loads of choice heavy beefs on Wednesday, August 7, and nine loads at \$14.50 on Monday, August 13, at which time we sold a few head of 1,847-lb. steers at \$14.75, there has been a further upturn in the trade, the extreme top today being \$15 for about five loads of prime heavy and handy-weight steers. The trade is anywhere from 50¢ to 75¢ per cwt. higher than a week ago, most improvement being on the better grades of corn-fed cattle, and compared to the low spot two weeks ago, an upturn of \$1 to \$2 per cwt. has taken place. It is true that receipts have been light at all points and drenching rainfalls in many sections of the country that were formerly burning up have freshened pastures and held back what grass cattle there is still to come. But, unless all signs are wrong, the country has almost been combed clean of finished beefs. Everything looks very bullish and indicates still higher prices for finished cattle.

Butcher stuff is also participating in the "bull" market. The trade is wildly and irregularly higher, and judging from reports Chicago is again the high spot on the map. Canners and cutters sold from \$5.50@7.25, and the common to fair heifers selling from \$6.50@7.75 show 50¢ advance; medium to good cows and heifers selling from \$8@10, the kinds that were hit the hardest on the recent break in the market, are up \$1.50@2 per cwt. Good to choice cows and heifers selling from \$10@12 show fully \$1 per cwt. advance, while bulls are 50¢@1 higher, most of the improvement being on the good to prime butcher bulls selling from \$9.50@10.75, while least improvement has been shown on the heavy bolognas selling from \$7.50@8 and the light kinds selling from \$6.50@7.50. The calf market is strong and decidedly higher, especially on veal calves, the bulk of the choice vealers selling on Wednesday from \$14@14.50. Everything indicates that butcher stuff will sell at a very high level all fall.

Somebody cut the string and the hog market has gone sailing. A dizzy altitude has already been reached, but in view of the unusual conditions who can say what the future

(Continued on page 35.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 15.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate 25,000 head, of which 2,900 were on the Southern side. Steers predominate but, as for several weeks past, quality is lacking. We are receiving a heavy run of medium grassy cattle, and it was because of a preponderance of this class that the market broke so sharply two weeks ago. This week conditions have changed. Notwithstanding a continued run of the medium and light kinds prices have advanced to the highest point of the season; in fact, the highest point in the history of the trade. Cattle weighing between 900 and 950 lbs. which at the low time two weeks ago would have brought \$8@8.25 are, at this writing, selling

at 10¢ or better. On strictly prime cattle, of which we are receiving a very few, the advance is not so apparent. We had a number of sales from \$12.50 up to \$13.65 that are probably not more than 25¢ higher. In butcher stock the condition is much the same as in steers. Heifers and yearlings which at low time were selling around \$8.50@9 are today worth \$10@10.50. The bulk of the best yearlings and heifers are selling around the \$12.50 mark. Four loads of very good heifers, but not prime, sold on Tuesday at \$13.65, and several loads sold on Wednesday at \$13.50. Cows and bulls have participated in the advance. The grade which has shown the least advance is canners and cutters, and these are 25¢@35¢ higher than a week ago.

Receipts of hogs this week are right at 36,000. The quality of the offerings generally has been only fair, there being but very few really good hogs in the offerings. Prices this week are the highest in the history of the trade, and at this writing the sales made on this market today of mixed and butchers and good heavy hogs were effected at the highest prices ever paid on any central or Western market. The buyers on orders and the packers have been keen purchasers all week. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.65@18.20; good heavies, \$18.10@18.20; roughs, \$16.35@16.75; lights, \$17.75@18.10; pigs, \$11.75@16.75; bulk, \$17.75@18.10. As nearly as we can figure it, these prices indicate an advance of \$1.50 per 100 lbs. over a week ago.

Sheep receipts for the week total 16,000. In sympathy with all other departments, the prices in the sheep house have sharply advanced. Ewes are quoted at \$8.50@9.50, and are in much demand. There is also a demand for breeding ewes, the best of which are selling in the yearling lamb class. The most marked advance in the sheep house is in lambs. Fair to good lambs are bringing \$15.75. Prime lambs, of which we have had none, would bring a better price. Notwithstanding rather larger runs than usual and the quality which is only fair, the demand in the sheep house has been most keen and clearances excellent.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 14.

Cattle receipts today were 15,000, and there was another good market, prices strong to 10 higher, top steers \$14.50, a new high record here. Hog supply was 9,000, market 25 higher, top \$17.60, paid for medium weights and for heavy hogs, highest on record here. Sheep receipts were 3,000 head, nothing choice, 25 to 40 higher, best lambs here \$15.50.

Kansas steers brought \$14.50, Missouri steers \$14.25, both new high figures, and short fed Nebraskans sold at \$13.35. Pasture steers sold mainly at \$9.50@12, exceptions higher, including some fleshy steers to feeder buyers this week up to \$12.20. Oklahoma and Southern steers were in fair supply, and sold at \$8.25@11. Butcher cows sold mostly at \$7.50@9, some fat cows, not extra prime, at \$9.50@10, choice heifers up to \$12, top veals \$12.25, butcher grades getting a good boost this week. Western Colorado sent its first train yesterday, steers weighing 1,130 lbs. at \$10.75. The Western slope has had good grass and cattle will come fat.

In hogs outside order buyers set the pace, and paid \$17.60 for hogs weighing 240 lbs., packers afterwards paying the same top for heavy hogs. Outside order buyers bought nearly 10,000 hogs here last week, one-fourth the receipts. Quality is better since the general rains began to fall ten days ago, average weight here last week 183 lbs., 6 pounds heavier than previous week. Light hogs sold up to \$17.25, pigs \$13@14.50, a few heavy pigs \$15. Immune stock hogs jumped up 50¢ since Friday, and now cost \$15@16 at the plants around the stock yards. Regular shippers arriving here report extreme hog scarcity in tributary country, and predict hogs at 20¢ a pound before the middle of September.

Native lambs sold at \$15.50 this morning, like the ones at \$15.15 yesterday. No choice Westerns were here, else they would have gone above \$16. There is a scramble for feeding lambs, and they are quotable up to fat lamb prices, or higher. Choice handy weight ewes would bring \$10 from killers, and country buyers are paying up to \$14.50 for good breeding ewes.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., August 14.

Receipts of cattle of late have been rather disappointing and considerably short of this time last year, last week's arrivals being 18,800 head, as compared with 25,000 a year ago. The run of corn fed steers is about over and the range cattle are not coming as early as dealers expected. As a consequence, the demand has been very active and prices have gone to new high levels in nearly every branch of the trade. Prime corn fed beefs have, sold up to \$14.15 and choice range cattle as high as \$12.50. The advance for the week was around 50¢@75¢, and there has been still further improvement in the market this week. Cows and heifers have scored fully as much of an advance as beef steers, and although practically no corn fed she stock is coming at this time, the grassers are going freely at \$8@9 for the best of them. Canners bring \$5.50@6.50, and fair to good butcher stock is selling largely around \$7@8. Veal calves are quotably strong at \$8.50@12.50 and bulls, stags, etc., somewhat firmer around \$6@8.50.

There has also been a very decided let up in the marketing of hogs, and last week's arrivals were 45,500 head, or 15,000 short of a year ago. Prices have been going higher by leaps and bounds and the \$17.10 top today was a new high mark. Demand is very keen from both packers and shippers, and the movement continues decidedly active at the higher prices. There were only 6,500 hogs here today, and prices ranged from 10 to 25¢ higher. Tops brought \$17.10, as against \$16.30 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$16.40@16.70, as against \$15.40@15.60 a week ago.

Advance in the price of lambs the past week has been really sensational. Receipts are moderate and demand keen from packers and feeder buyers at prices all of \$2@2.50 higher than just one week ago. Aged stock has shown nearly as much improvement and the tone to the market is extremely strong. Fat lambs are selling at \$15.50@16.50; yearlings, \$10.50@11.50; wethers, \$10@11, and ewes, \$8.50@9.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 13, 1917.

	Sheep and			
	Beef	Calves	Lambs	Hogs
Jersey City	3,446	1,976	27,828	8,160
New York	1,533	2,652	146	2,468
Central Union	1,975	938	13,049	...
Totals	6,954	5,566	41,023	10,658
Totals last week	9,104	6,522	35,408	12,798

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Norfolk, Va.—The Kennebec Ice & Delivery Company has been incorporated with Walter H. Taylor as president. Capital, \$5,000.

New York, N. Y.—May's Dairy, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Chris H. Dieckman and Edw. J. Hunter.

Dallas, Texas.—Lindsley Waters, R. P. Lindsley and J. C. Ballard have incorporated the Tennessee Farm Dairy. Capital stock, \$200,000.

Norfolk, Va.—Jones & Smith Butter Company, incorporated with a capital of \$2,000, with A. W. Hart as president and E. H. Jones as secretary.

Maysville, Ky.—H. Wadsworth Cole, Harry L. Walsh, A. D. Cole and others are the incorporators of the Maysville Co-operative Creamery Company.

Verona, Mo.—John W. Lundgren, Julius Witte and Joseph Yeager have incorporated the Spring River Creamery Company, with a capital stock of \$3,000.

Charleston, S. C.—George B. Hart and J. E. Mann have incorporated the Arctic Company, to manufacture ice cream, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Lockport, N. Y.—W. F. Wendt, M. Wendt and M. L. Wendt of Buffalo, N. Y., have incorporated the W. F. Wendt Farm, Inc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Ashland, Ky.—J. W. Vandervert Dairy Company has been incorporated by J. W. Vandervert, W. M. Prichard and D. H. Putman. Capital stock, \$8,000.

Boothbay Harbor, Maine.—The H. I. Phinney Co., to conduct a general cold storage and fish business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Roanoke, Va.—The Bedford Dairy Products Company has been incorporated with J. L. Brooks as president and H. J. Hanabass, secretary. Capital stock, \$15,000.

Alice, Texas.—The Jim Wells Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by P. A. Presnall, William Adams, G. R. Adams and others.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Borden - Wheeler Farms, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by E. W. Henderson, J. C. Bass, Thomas R. Wheeler, J. T. Lorren and others.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Winston-Salem Livestock & Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by John T. Benbow, A. E. Holton, S. E. Hall and others.

Barton, Ark.—The Barton Creamery has been incorporated with J. T. Eddins as president; W. H. Gibson, vice-president and Peter G. Deisch, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$3,000.

Wilmington, Del.—Davis-Watkins Dairy-men's Manufacturing Company, to buy and dispose of butter, cheese, milk, ice cream, other dairy and farm products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,500,000.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The Florida Sea Food & Produce Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, with Geo. W. Jonas as president; Clarence Hagerman, vice-president and Adolph Heidelberger, secretary and treasurer.

ICE NOTES.

Lynchburg, Va.—The capital stock of the Sanitary Dairy has been increased from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

San Antonio, Texas.—It is reported that a raw water ice plant will be erected by the Lange Soap Company.

Miami, Fla.—The building of an ice plant is contemplated by the city. For information address the Mayor.

Houston, Texas.—A 100-ton ice plant will be erected by R. Miller, J. E. Josey and others of Beaumont, Texas.

Baltimore, Md.—Plans will be prepared for the Standard Brewery, 1766 N. Gay St., for an addition to their brewery.

Stroud, Okla.—A factory has been purchased by S. Cockrell and W. C. Simpson and will be remodeled as an ice plant.

Laurens, S. C.—The installation of a small ice plant in connection with the cotton mill is being considered by the Laurens Cotton Mills.

Rosemary, N. C.—The installation of a 6-ton ice plant and ice cream factory is contemplated by the Roanoke Ice & Fuel Company.

Anniston, Ala.—A fireproof building, 60 x 140 ft., will be erected by the Polar Ice &

Coal Company, and 50-ton ice machinery will be installed.

Claude, Texas.—The ice factory of A. V. Wilson and O. F. Smalley at this point has been finished and an ice plant with a capacity of 4 tons will be installed.

Electra, Texas.—The name of the Electra Ice Company has been changed to Electra Ice & Milling Company, and the capital increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

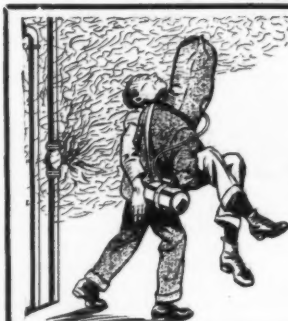
Rosemary, N. C.—The Roanoke Ice & Fuel Company has been organized with S. M. Thompson as president and M. Thompson, vice president and secretary. A 30 x 32 ft. mill construction building will be erected and 12 ton ice plant installed.

OPERATING AN ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING PLANT.

(D. L. Fagnan in Refrigerating World.)

The following rules, posted in the machine room of a 25-ton absorption refrigerating plant, may serve as a model for the introduction of similar rules in other plants. These rules were compiled for the benefit of anyone who might be expected to concern himself with the proper operation and maintenance of this particular plant during the absence of the engineer.

The machine in question is installed in a



Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

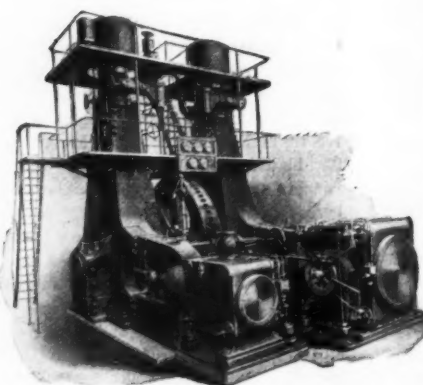
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.,
Branches in
Principal Cities
Elmira, N. Y.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Truck Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Purity Is Essential In Ammonia

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,

29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following

*Our Outstanding Stocks are
Temporarily Discontinued.*

*All Orders should be sent to our
Address at Philadelphia.*

meat plant in New York City. Ordinarily, the plant is operated for about 18 hours per day, therefore, the fire in the boiler must be banked every night. The rules were approved for this plant by the fire department and pronounced to be very complete and concise. It is to the interest of owners and all employees that a set of rules of this kind be displayed at every ice and refrigerating plant. It will doubtless help to reduce the number of fatal accidents.

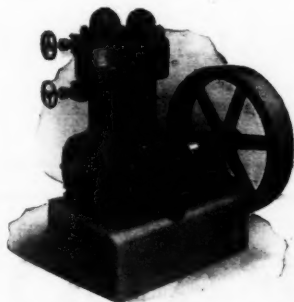
How to Operate Refrigerating Plant.

1. Upon entering boiler room note water level in boiler gauge glass. Try bottom blow-off on column and note return of water level in glass.
2. Open automatic damper by turning handwheel to left until damper is opened wide.
3. Clean fire by dumping all ashes to pit and spread fires, spreading fresh coal evenly over grate.
4. Open lower damper.
5. As soon as steam pressure reaches 40 lbs., start deep well pump which supplies water to condensers and absorbers.
6. Start brine circulating pump and maintain from 50 to 60 lbs. pressure on circulating lines.
7. Open expansion valve to brine cooler about 1/16 of a turn, or barely cracking valve from its seat.
8. Open weak liquor regulating valve sending weak liquor to absorber.
9. Start ammonia pump, open suction valve on same which is normally closed when pump is stopped. All other valves are always left open during stops.
10. See that all lubricators on pump steam lines are feeding about 2 drops per minute. See that oil cup on ammonia pump piston rod is dropping about 10 drops of oil per minute on rod.
11. Should ammonia pump be gas bound open 1/2 in. angle valve on gas chamber for a few seconds until all gas passes to aqua receiver, then close same. Full resistance to piston movement should be noted before closing this gas valve.
12. Try air purge line on roof tank for air after plant has been operating about one hour. A small amount of air can be purged at this point daily.
13. Watch all pressure constantly. Absorber pressures should fall gradually during entire run. Steam pressure on generator should never exceed 10 lbs. Condenser pressure 150 lbs. Cooler pressure will vary according to temperature of brine circulating through same, say from 30 lbs. down to 2 lbs., or lower when brine reaches a very low temperature.
14. When steam pressure on generator exceeds 6 lbs., open relief valve to heating system and hot water tank which disposes of all surplus steam.
15. There should be a difference of 5 to 7 lbs. between cooler pressure and absorber

(Continued on page 35.)

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



is essential to success in many lines of business, and YORK Products have played an important part in the development and expansion of these lines over the entire field.

We not only design and make a Refrigerating Plant suited to the needs of our customers, but all the details are handled by our own Organization, which assures the best service possible.

YORK Refrigerating Machinery is the result of years of careful research, exhaustive tests, and the labor of experienced Engineers and competent Workmen; and for the Marketer of Provisions — who depends on the quality of his goods for the continued success of his business—it is the logical equipment to buy

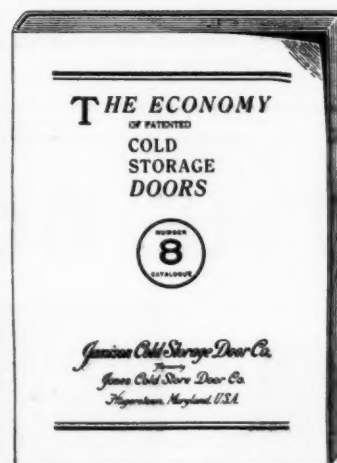
Write us for information and prices.

York Manufacturing Co.

*Ice Making and Refrigerating
Machinery Exclusively*

YORK, PA.

**This New Book—Just
Off the Press—Free to
Anyone Interested—
Ask for Your Copy
Today!**



This 76 page Book contains valuable information for plant owners and operators and was written for YOU. Let us send you a copy with our compliments.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE
DOOR COMPANY, Inc.**

FORMERLY

JONES C. S. DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, M. D.,

U. S. A.

**Cold Storage and Freezer
Doors and Windows**

J. R. POOLE COMPANY

— BROKERS IN —
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON

11-12 SO. MARKET ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

TEL. { 2550 } RICHMOND
 { 2551 }

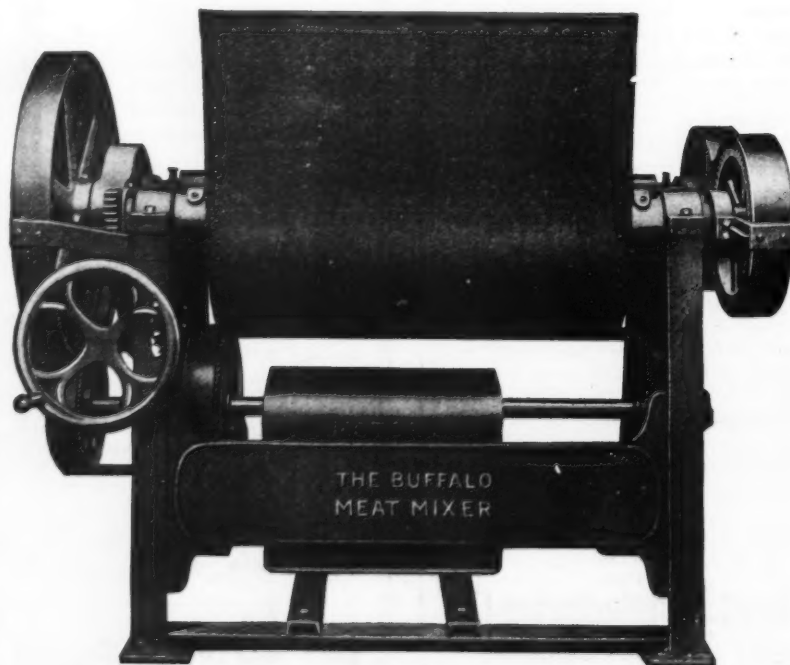
105 HUDSON ST.
NEW YORK

TEL. { 3286 } FRANKLIN
 { 3287 }

MIXED CAR CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

CROSS, ROBINSON, GRIFFIN CODES

THE BUFFALO LATEST IMPROVED SANITARY MIXER



Special Mixing Arms.
Improved Tilting De-
vice. Built Strong,
Powerful. Like the
Buffalo Cutter, it rep-
resents the highest
degree of Durability,
Efficiency, Sanitation.

Built in all sizes.

*Write for particulars on our
new Sanitary "BUFFALO"
Silent Meat Cutters.*

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

MR. HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

(Continued from page 15.)

toll of the submarine, have all conspired to so reduce production that their harvests this autumn will fall 500,000,000 bushels of grain below their normal production.

Always dependent upon import from other countries for a substantial part of their food needs, our Western European Allies, because of the destruction of shipping by submarine and the isolation from the normal markets by belligerent lines, are forced to a large degree upon our markets, not only as the nearest but as the only market capable of relieving their bitter necessities. Therefore, whereas, we exported before the war but 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, this year, by one means or another, we must find for them 225,000,000 bushels, and this in the face of a short crop.

Our best will but partly meet their needs, for even then they must reduce their bread consumption 25 per cent., and it will be war bread they must eat—war bread, of which a larger portion consists of other cereals.

Must Increase Our Supply of Meat Products.

Already the great call for meat and animal products, due to the stress of war on the millions of men on the fighting line and the enhanced physical labor of populations ordinarily subsisting on lighter diets, coupled with the inadequate world supply, have compelled our Allies to kill upwards of 33,000,000 head of their stock animals. This is burning the candle at both ends, for they are thus stifling their annual production. Therefore, not only must we increase their supplies of meat and dairy products, but must prepare as war goes on to meet an even greater demand for these necessary commodities.

France and Italy formerly produced their own sugar while England and Ireland imported largely from Germany. Owing to the inability of the first-named to produce more than one-third of their needs, and the necessity for the others to import from other markets, they all must come to the West Indies for very large supplies, and therefore deplete our own resources.

Because of the shortage of shipping only the most concentrated of foods—wheat, grain, beef, pork and dairy products and sugar—can be sent across the seas. Fortunately, we have for our own use a superabundance of foodstuffs of other kinds—the perishables, fish, corn and other cereals—and surely our first manifest duty is to substitute these for those other products which are of greater use to our fellow-fighters.

Our second duty is to eliminate wastes to the last degree. Seventy per cent. of our people are well known to be as thrifty and careful as any in the world, and they consume but little or no more than is necessary to maintain their physical strength. They can, however, substitute foods as above. It is not too much to ask the other 30 per cent., by simpler living, to reduce their consumption. The substitutions we ask impose no hardships and the elimination of waste is today no more than a patriotic service.

The Necessity for Eliminating Food Waste.

Every ounce of waste is a contribution toward starvation. Our Allies have reduced consumption by the most drastic measures, but it is impossible to reduce consumption to those in war work and engaged in other physical labor.

Therefore the incidence of this drastic reduction among our Allies falls upon the old people and the women and children, and any shortage in the supplies we may send them will fall upon this class and this class only, for until they are reduced to starvation they themselves will insist on every sacrifice in order that their fighters in the trenches and the men and women in the munition factories may be maintained.

This war is a struggle to assure the dominance of democracy. Every flag that flies against the central powers is by proxy the American flag. Every man in the ranks of the Allies, every woman and child in Europe sacrificing in the maintenance of these men, are fighting in our defense.

We have in our abundance, and in our waste, an ample supply to carry them and ourselves over this next winter without suffering. If we fail, it is because individual American citizens have failed to see and do this loyal national duty. This is a service in which every man, woman and child in this country may enter. We shall invite all classes and all trades to sign a volunteer pledge to co-operate with us in the undertaking and so become as much members of the Food Administration as we ourselves are.

Reduce Our Meat and Fat Consumption.

There is no royal road to food conservation. It can be accomplished only through sincere and earnest daily co-operation in the twenty million kitchens and at the twenty million dinner tables of the United States. If we can reduce our consumption of wheat flour by one pound, our meat by seven ounces, our fat by seven ounces, our sugar by seven ounces per person per week, these quantities, multiplied by one hundred million, will immeasurably aid and encourage our Allies, help our own growing armies and so effectively serve the great and noble cause of humanity in which our nation has embarked.

This co-operation and service I ask of all, in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king-ridden peoples surrender at compulsion.

TEXT OF THE FOOD CONTROL LAW.

The Food Control law specifies in detail the powers given the Food Administrator over foodstuffs, feeds and fuel, and outlines many of the conditions under which these powers may be exercised. It is too lengthy for publication here, but will appear in full in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

OPERATING AN ABSORPTION PLANT.

(Continued from page 33.)

pressure; the cooler being the highest because flow is from cooler to absorber.

How to Shut Down Refrigerating Plant.

16. About 30 minutes before closing down, bank fire by pushing back live coals, throwing a fairly high bank of coal over same at rear of grate.

17. Shut off automatic damper by turning handwheel to right when facing same. Also shut down damper tight.

18. Raise water level in boiler to 2½ in. gauge slowly.

19. When 45 lbs. is reached on decreasing pressure, shut off expansion valve or brine cooler.

20. Shut down brine circulating pump and its lubricator.

21. Shut down ammonia pump, its lubricator and rod oil cup.

22. Shut suction valve on ammonia pump.

23. Shut off weak liquor regenerating valve.

24. Shut down deep well pump and its lubricator.

25. Note level of water in boiler and see that relief valve to heating system and hot water tank is closed and all conditions normal. Close water supply valve to heater.

26. Close trap door to refrigerating machine room. (Third floor.)

27. Close trap door to boiler room. (Second floor.)

Operator's Emergency Rules.

Practice the use of ammonia helmet occasionally so as to become familiar with it. While wearing it, see whether your breathing is natural; time yourself for speed in reaching main ammonia valves.

Use no open lights or flames in refrigerating machine room! Positively no smoking and no lighting of matches allowed.

In case of bad leak or break to any part of ammonia system, assuming plant is in operation—

1. Put on ammonia helmet and quickly open all doors and windows.

2. Shut off steam supply to generator.

3. Shut off all valves so as to isolate the defective section. If possible, open this section to absorber to save what ammonia you can.

4. Reduce pressure on generator by opening wider the regulating valve on weak liquor line, and circulate by operating the ammonia pump.

In case of engineer being overcome by ammonia fumes get him out of room if possible—helmet is easily put on and perfectly protects wearer from breathing the ammonia fumes during rescue. Next, call a physician—this is important.

Full directions are posted at top of stairway near office giving all necessary details how to give first aid to injured while waiting for the arrival of physician. Read them over carefully and act quickly. Every second counts.

Next—party wearing helmet should follow the directions given for shutting down the plant and follow such rules carefully to prevent further damage.

Next—call for a man from builder of machine giving full reasons and have him rush to plant with all speed.

In Case of Fire.

First—Turn in an alarm from box on corner of

Second—See that ammonia system is open throughout; that is, plant in operative condition of operation, allowing equalization of all pressure, to prevent the building up of high pressure in any one part.

Third—Shut off steam supply to generator and turn on water valve to its coils, which will quickly lower the generator pressure; relief valve will blow all exhaust steam to atmosphere.

Fourth—Open all windows to outer air.

Fifth—See that emergency valves on roof are open for use of fire department. Important.—These valves should always be open and never closed except for repair of line only, and then immediately opened again.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 31.)

holds? On the upturn in the trade a week ago the "National" started the ball rolling by selling choice light hogs at \$16.80 last Thursday. This was followed by numerous sales that forced the issue, and on Tuesday we sold choice light hogs at \$17.75, while on Wednesday we put a new top on the market by selling 100 head, averaging 187 lbs., at \$18 per cwt. They were the first hogs to bring the price and established a new world's record. On the day mentioned choice hogs of all weights sold largely from \$17.75@17.95; good mixed carrying a good top from \$17.40@17.65; mixed packing, \$17@17.40; common grassy packing grades, \$16.40@16.75, and good shipping pigs from \$14@15. After such a big upturn increased receipts and a reaction would not be surprising, but aside from that it looks very much as if we were in for a period of unusually high prices.

Sheep and lamb trade has enjoyed a full measure in the general upturn in Stock Yards values since the close of last week. Sorts considered, lambs are fully \$2 per cwt. higher than one week ago, and unless supplies increase, prices will within a short time range up to the high figures of a month ago. During the slump in lambs for slaughter which took place ten days ago, several cars of range lambs went back to the country on feeding account at from \$14@14.50 per cwt., but the same class of goods would on today's (Wednesday) market command \$15.50@16. Increased supplies from the range country are expected next week and feeder buyers are anxiously hoping that shipments will contain a larger percentage suitable to fill feeding orders. While fat ewes have advanced 25¢@50¢ since the opening of the week, no change has taken place in breeding stock, which is still coming in very light supply. Quotations: Good to choice western lambs, \$16.50@16.60; fair to best native lambs, \$15.75@16.25; poor to medium native lambs, \$15@15.50; culls, \$11.50@12.50; best killing range yearlings, \$11.50@12; fair to medium, \$10.75@11.25; good to choice native ewes, \$9.25@9.75; poor to medium, \$8@9; culls, \$4.50@6; poor to medium breeding ewes, \$7@12; good to choice, \$13@15; feeding lambs, \$15.50@16; heavy feeding yearlings, \$10.50@11; light feeding yearlings, \$11.50@12.

Chicago Section

Pigs IS pigs! No disputing that.

A recent issue of the "Masonic Chronicler" didn't do a thing to Burgomeister Thompson.

Chicago packers strenuously deny conspiring to corner the tomato crop of the Pacific Coast. Next!

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 11, 1917, averaged 14.15 cents per pound.

"War may be hell, at that!" said the unhappily married man as he enlisted, "but there are a few more hells laying around loose, besides!"

Jim Agar's son "Jack" has been drafted, examined and accepted for the army. He was a star football player, and will make "some" soldier!

Average weight of hogs received may be figured roughly, at almost any time, around 230 pounds. That's with the water "fill" included, of course.

La Folette, Reed, Stone, Mason, Thompson, et al. evidently are working for votes on the theory that their constituents want to see the war over—here.

"Members of the Board of Trade joining the army or navy will not be required to pay dues during their absence" was decided at a meeting of the directors during the week.

Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., has received his commission as a captain of cavalry. Louis F. Swift, Jr., won his commission as a lieutenant of cavalry. Both trained at Camp Fort Sheridan.

H. F. Norris, New York manager for the J. R. Poole Company, brokers and manufacturers' agents, Boston & New York, was a visitor in Chicago during the week, and—well, he "took," alright.

One farmer brought in 600 hogs the other day and received therefor 17½ cents per pound, including water "fill." Say they averaged 220 pounds, that would mean \$23,100. The poor farmer!

Nelson Morris, grandson of the founder of the house of Morris & Company, has been authorized to organize a machine gun company in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment of the National Guard, and solicits applications therefor.

The Government declared water in sausage to be a fraud. But nobody has discovered

any regulation prohibiting the farmer from stuffing his hogs with water just before weighing them out to the packer. Depends on the point of view, evidently.

What are we coming to? These gems are from the Chicago Daily Tribune of August 13:

IODINE?

[From the Middleville Sun.]
Marion Benaway has painted A. H. Bell's front. It looks much better.

A FIFTH wheel to a coach has long been a synonym for superfluity; but a grocer on Seventy-first street advertises "Extra navels, 3½ cents each."

"Daddy" Mannheimer, the popular Evansville (Ind.) packer, is in Michael Reese Hospital, where he was taken several days ago suffering from an infected toe, which had to be amputated. The infection spread, however, and resulted in his having to lose the leg, which was amputated just below the knee. At the present writing he is reported as doing well, and is as cheerful as ever. He has the sincere sympathy of everybody in the trade.

Trading in September wheat in Chicago will cease at the close of business Saturday, August 25. The Board of Trade directors at a recent meeting passed a resolution to that effect. They had a letter from Food Administrator H. C. Hoover, asking that all transactions cease September 1. The same request has been made of other exchanges. It is expected that all trades will be closed up by August 25, the same as though it was the regular maturity of that future. In case any trades remain open after that date a settling price will be fixed. There is a fair sized open interest at present.

HIGH HOG PRICES AND PROVISIONS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, August 15, 1917.—The top on hogs today is \$18, the highest price ever paid for hogs, and is \$2.40 per hundred higher than on July 20, the low day for July, and \$7.25 higher than the low day of January of this year. The average price of hogs yesterday in Chicago was \$17.10, against \$16.95 last Monday, \$10.17 a year ago Monday and \$6.60 two years ago. This is an advance of \$10.50 per hundred compared with the average price of hogs two years ago. The recent advance in hogs was caused by the activity of the packers killing for Canadian interests and by small packers who buy fancy hogs and cater to the fancy trade in smoked meats.

Beef steers sold today at \$15, the highest price ever known. \$14.35 was paid for top cattle last week and the top a year ago this week was \$10.90. Some months ago we predicted that prime cattle would sell at \$15 some time during the summer.

Lambs have advanced over \$2 per hundred in the last ten days, the top yesterday being

\$16.25. Two years ago the top on lambs was \$8.65 and this spring lambs sold at \$18 and spring lambs at \$20. The lamb trade is talking still higher prices, but when lambs reached \$20 this spring, the trade quit eating lamb and prices declined 5c. a pound. We do not expect lambs to sell back to the previous high price during this year.

These are startlingly high prices for live-stock; yet they look still higher, as there is no profit to the packer at these prices. The packer gets some comfort, though, from the advance in hog meats, as considerable of his present stocks were put away when prices were lower, but we cannot see how hogs can continue to sell at present high prices and show such a loss to the packer.

We are inclined to the opinion that hogs have reached top for the present. Harvesting will soon be completed and a better supply of hogs is expected. On any larger receipts there will be opposition to the advance and a lower market probably result.

At the same time some of the hog men at the Stock Yards are predicting 20c. for hogs some time this summer. This, of course, will depend upon the trade. If the trade will take hog meats at a profit at 20c. for hogs, no doubt the price will advance to that level, but we doubt it. Experts in live hogs are also talking 12c. to 14c. for hogs during the packing season. They claim hogs will come to market as fast as they are ready, and owing to the high prices prevailing, they have been marketed freely all year, but we will not have any big receipts during the winter.

We feel confident hogs will bring 12c. to 13c. or more during the winter packing season. Our Government will be a big buyer of hog products all winter, Europe will need more meats and this encourages the idea that hogs will be worth these prices.

The future provision market is strong, in sympathy with higher hog values and a better foreign trade. Cumberlands are quoted today at 148 shillings, equal to 31¼c. per pound delivered in Liverpool. This is an advance of 6 shillings in a week, and Cumberlands are not plentiful because the quality of the hogs is so poor that they are not making many Cumberlands.

The big demand for Cumberlands and their scarcity would indicate that the foreign trade will turn to the buying of our hams, which are cheap considering the price of hogs. We have a big stock of hams as compared with a year ago, there being over 30 million pounds more hams carried in Western packing centers now than last year. The trade in hams has not been good, but if the European trade turn to our hams, owing to the scarcity of other cuts, our stocks will soon disappear and cheap hams will disappear from the market.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour and Company	Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing	Inc.
Co.	
Rosebrock Butter	Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc.	Mutton Co.
New York Butchers	United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.	Co.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

—ENGINEERS—

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

Cable Address Pacarco

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers Lard Refiners and Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "UNDERWOOD" and "YALE" brands insure

PERFECTION and CLEANLINESS
of MANUFACTURE

CHICAGO

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 6.....	11,919	908	33,692	14,613
Tuesday, Aug. 7.....	3,408	2,052	13,532	11,899
Wednesday, Aug. 8.....	10,366	1,921	24,690	9,030
Thursday, Aug. 9.....	3,224	1,307	16,209	5,727
Friday, Aug. 10.....	1,870	432	10,555	6,035
Saturday, Aug. 11.....	799	77	7,200	1,947
Total this week.....	31,586	6,697	105,977	49,251
Last week.....	39,461	5,259	91,724	42,719
Cor. week, 1916.....	47,800	8,341	116,021	74,720
Cor. week, 1915.....	47,775	5,791	86,538	71,668

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 6.....	3,044	4	2,277	2,335
Tuesday, Aug. 7.....	758	46	2,584	2,393
Wednesday, Aug. 8.....	2,872	90	3,338	2,077
Thursday, Aug. 9.....	1,050	4	1,629	1,784
Friday, Aug. 10.....	525	1	2,063	479
Saturday, Aug. 11.....	128	2	1,019	...
Total this week.....	8,377	147	12,910	9,068
Last week.....	7,639	35	4,688	7,795
Cor. week, 1916.....	12,520	33	14,183	6,698
Cor. week, 1915.....	11,262	197	16,115	1,206

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 11, 1917.....	1,619,088	4,950,623	1,933,982
Same period, 1916.....	1,393,228	5,346,396	2,213,665

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 11, 1917.....	380,000
Previous week.....	432,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	468,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	340,000
Total year to date.....	17,393,000
Same period, 1916.....	19,045,000
Same period, 1915.....	16,841,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 11, 1917.....	127,000	311,000	137,000
Previous week.....	203,000	350,000	129,000
Same period, 1916.....	184,000	367,000	216,000
Same period, 1915.....	147,000	263,000	205,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to Aug. 11, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	5,408,000	4,477,000
Hogs.....	14,372,000	15,560,000
Sheep.....	5,077,000	5,565,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	21,500
Anglo-American.....	5,600
Swift & Company.....	12,800
Hammond Co.....	7,100
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Wilson & Co.....	9,800
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,800
Western P. Co.....	4,900
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000
Miller & Hart.....	2,900
Independent Packing Co.....	4,800
Brennan Packing Co.....	3,300
Others.....	11,100
Totals.....	97,100
Total last week.....	91,100
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	103,800
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	73,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.50	\$16.20	\$9.50	\$14.50
Previous week.....	12.19	15.70	9.75	14.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.50	10.05	7.40	10.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.10	6.90	6.20	8.55
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.20	9.40	5.80	8.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.35	4.30	7.20
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.40	8.15	3.95	6.95
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.15	7.37	3.80	6.50
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.85	8.17	4.20	6.60

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$12.00@14.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	10.50@14.00
Fair to good steers.....	9.00@12.50
Range steers.....	9.50@11.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@9.75
Good to choice cows.....	8.00@10.25
Good to choice heifers.....	9.00@11.00

Fair to good cows.....	6.75@ 7.75
Canners.....	5.25@ 6.15
Cutters.....	6.00@ 7.25
Bologna bulls.....	6.30@ 7.65
Butcher bulls.....	7.75@10.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.50
Good to prime calves.....	11.75@13.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$18.45@17.30
Fair to fancy light.....	16.15@17.10
Med. weight butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	16.90@17.35
Heavy butchers, 250-400 lbs.....	17.00@17.50
Choice heavy packing.....	16.35@17.00
Rough heavy packing.....	15.85@16.50
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.00@15.00
Stags (subject to 60 lbs. dockage).....	16.50@17.75

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$9.00@10.25
Good to choice ewes.....	8.00@ 9.50
Yearlings.....	10.00@13.00
Breeding yearling ewes.....	13.00@14.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	14.50@15.05
Native lambs, good to choice.....	14.00@15.50
Feeding lambs.....	14.00@14.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$43.00	\$43.25	\$43.00	\$43.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.67	22.75	22.60	22.72
October.....	22.82	22.87	22.75	22.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.30	23.45	23.27	23.45
October.....	23.00	23.20	23.00	23.20

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.50	43.50	43.30	43.45
October.....	43.20	43.30	43.30	43.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.82	22.85	22.57	22.70
October.....	22.97	23.00	22.72	22.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.52	23.72	23.50	23.70
October.....	23.35	23.45	23.25	23.40

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.10	43.10	42.60	42.90
October.....	43.30	43.30	42.80	42.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.40	22.70	22.32	22.67
October.....	22.82	22.85	22.47	22.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.70	23.70	23.62	23.67
October.....	23.42	23.45	23.25	23.40

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.00	43.20	43.00	43.15
October.....	43.00	43.20	43.00	43.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.80	22.85	22.72	22.82
October.....	22.92	23.02	22.87	22.97
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.75	23.90	23.75	23.85
October.....	23.45	23.67	23.42	23.60

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.25	43.30	43.17	43.20
October.....	43.25	43.30	43.17	43.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.97	22.97	22.87	22.90
October.....	23.10	23.12	23.00	23.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.92	23.95	23.82	23.85
October.....	23.65	23.77	23.62	23.70

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.25	43.30	43.00	43.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	22.92	22.97	22.75	22.80
October.....	23.10	23.10	22.85	22.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	23.82	23.82	23.60	23.60
October.....	23.70	23.70	23.40	23.50

†Bld. ‡Auked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	28	@30
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	32	@35
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	38	@40
Native Pot Roasts.....	20	@24
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	21	@17
Corned Flanks.....	15	@15
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	20	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	24	@25
Chops, French, each.....	20	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	20	@25
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	18	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	30	@32
Pork Chops.....	32	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	24	@24
Pork Tenders.....	45	@45
Pork Butts.....	28	@28
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	15	@15
Pigs' Heads.....	12	@12
Leaf Lard.....	25	@25

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	14	@14
Tallow.....	5 1/2	@ 8
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@2.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	24	@24
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacona).....	75	@75
Kips.....	28	@28

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

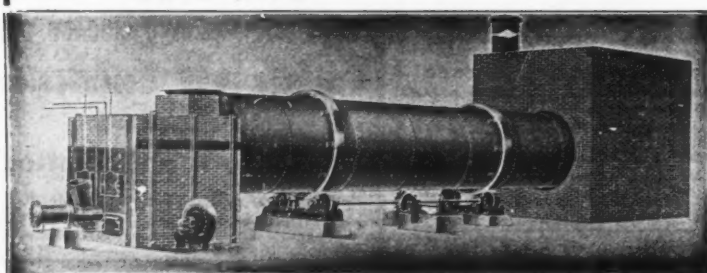
POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and CasingsWatch Page 48
for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	18 1/2 @ 19 3/4
Good native steers	17 @ 18
Native steers, medium	15 @ 16
Heifers, good	16 @ 18
Cows	14 @ 15
Head quarters, choice	11 @ 12
Fore Quarters, choice	17 @ 18

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40 @
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	35 @
Steer Loins, No. 1	30 @
Steer Loins, No. 2	26 @
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	25 @
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	37 1/2 @
Cow Loins	14 @
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	22 @
Cow Short Loins	17 1/2 @
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	18 @
Striploin Butts, No. 3	19 @
Striploins, No. 3	21 @
Steer Ribs, No. 1	24 @
Steer Ribs, No. 2	22 @
Cow Ribs, No. 1	17 @
Cow Ribs, No. 2	11 1/2 @
Cow Ribs, No. 3	18 1/2 @
Rolls	19 @
Steer Rounds, No. 1	18 1/2 @
Steer Rounds, No. 2	18 1/2 @
Cow Rounds	14 @
Flank Steak	20 @
Rump Butts	17 @
Steer Chucks, No. 1	14 1/2 @
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14 @
Cow Chucks	10 @
Boneless Chucks	16 @
Steer Plates	12 1/2 @
Medium Plates	12 @
Briskets, No. 1	15 1/2 @
Briskets, No. 2	14 @
Shoulder Clods	16 @
Steer Navel Ends	12 1/2 @
Cow Navel Ends	13 1/2 @
Fore Shanks	8 1/2 @
Hind Shanks	8 1/2 @
Hanging Tenderloins	15 @
Trimnings	15 @ 16

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hearts	11 1/2 @
Tongues	21 1/2 @
Sweetbreads	28 @
Ox Tail, per lb	10 @
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @
Fresh tripe, H. O.	8 @
Livers	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Kidneys, per lb	8 @

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @ 15
Light Carcass	19 @ 20
Good Carcass	21 @ 22
Good Saddle	21 @ 22
Medium Racks	12 @
Good Racks	16 @

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 @ 10
Sweetbreads	40 @ 50
Calf Livers	25 @ 28
Heads, each	40 @

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	23 @
Round Dressed Lambs	25 @
Saddles, Caul	25 @
R. D. Lamb Fores	23 @
Caul Lamb Fores	21 @
R. D. Lamb Saddles	27 @
Lamb Fries, per lb	18 @
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	25 @

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	20 @
Good Sheep	22 @
Medium Saddles	22 @
Good Saddles	24 @
Good Fores	22 @
Medium Racks	20 @
Mutton Legs	22 @
Mutton Loins	26 @
Mutton Stew	15 @
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @
Sheep Heads, each	12 @

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 @ 22
Pork Loins	28 @
Leaf Lard	23 @
Tenderloins	37 @
Spare Ribs	15 @
Butts	25 @
Hocks	14 @
Trimnings	15 @
Extra Lean Trimnings	21 @
Tails	11 @
Snouts	10 @
Pigs' Feet	5 @
Pigs' Heads	12 1/2 @
Blade Bones	9 @
Blade Meat	9 1/2 @
Cheek Meat	14 1/2 @
Hog Livers, per lb	8 @
Neck Bones	8 1/2 @
Skinned Shoulders	21 @
Pork Hearts	11 @
Pork Kidneys, per lb	12 @
Pork Tongues	21 @
Silp Bones	9 @
Tail Bones	9 @
Brains	9 @
Backfat	21 @
Hams	23 @
Calas	18 1/2 @
Belilles	29 @
Shoulders	21 @

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	13 1/2 @
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	13 1/2 @
Choice Bologna	14 1/2 @
Frankfurters	17 1/2 @
Liver, with beef and pork	13 1/2 @
Tongue and blood	18 @
Mince Sausage	16 1/2 @
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	21 1/2 @
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	20 1/2 @
Special Compressed Sausage	20 1/2 @
Berliner Sausage	19 @
Oxford Lean Butts	30 1/2 @
Polish Sausage	17 @
Garlic Sausage	16 @
Country Smoked Sausage	17 @
Country Sausage, fresh	19 1/2 @
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	16 1/2 @
Pork Sausage, short link	17 1/2 @
Boneless lean butts in casings	38 @
Luncheon Roll	23 @
Delicatessen Loaf	19 1/2 @
Jellied Roll	20 @

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	37 1/2 @
German Salami	33 1/2 @
Italian Salami (new goods)	35 1/2 @
Holsteiner	26 1/2 @
Mettwurst	18 1/2 @
Farmer	28 1/2 @
Cervelat, new	31 1/2 @

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.30 @
Bologna, 3/4s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 11.50
Pork, link, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.65 @
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.70 @ 13.35
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.60 @
Polish sausage, 3/4s @ 1/2s	3.75 @ 13.75
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	— @ —
Frankfurts, 3/4s @ 1/2s	— @ —
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.30 @
Blood sausage, 3/4s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.30 @
Liver sausage, 3/4s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 11.50
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.60 @
Head cheese, 3/4s @ 1/2s	3.10 @ 11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.95
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.95
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2	Per doz. —
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	3.30
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	6.55
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	23.25
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	1.40
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.35
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.60
Vienna sausage, No. 1/2	1.25
Vienna sausage, No. 1	2.80

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz, in box	Per doz. \$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz, in box	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz, in box	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz, in box	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	32.00 @
Plate Beef	31.00 @
Prime Mess Beef	30.00 @
Mess Beef	29.00 @
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	29.00 @
Mess Pork	45.00 @
Clear Fat Racks	44.00 @
Family Fat Pork	42.00 @
Bean Pork	39.50 @

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	24 1/2 @
Pure lard	23 1/2 @
Lard, substitute, tes.	17 1/2 @
Lard compounds	17 1/2 @
Cooking oil, per gal.	12.27 @
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	23 1/2 @
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	23 1/2 @ 25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	24 @ 26 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	20 @

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	— @ —
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	27 1/2 @
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	27 @
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	26 1/2 @
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	22 @
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	22 1/2 @
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	22 1/2 @
Extra Short Clears.	24 @
Extra Short Ribs.	24 @
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	25 1/2 @
Butts	20 1/2 @
Bacon Meat, 1 1/2c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	24 1/2 @
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	24 1/2 @
Skinned Hams	24 @
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	19 1/2 @
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	19 1/2 @
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	19 @
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	38 @
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	31 1/2 @
Wide, 5 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	31 1/2 @

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	28 @
Dried Beef Sets	32 1/2 @
Dried Beef Insides	33 1/2 @
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 @
Dried Beef Outsides	32 @
Regular Botted Hams	35 @
Skinned Botted Hams	36 @
Rolls Calas	30 @
Cooked Loin Rolls	38 @
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	30 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @
Beef exports, rounds	20 @
Beef middles, per set	35 @
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @
Beef weasands	8 1/2 @
Beef bladders, medium	60 @
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @
Hog casings, free of salt	75 @
Hog middles, per set	20 @
Hog bungs, export	18 @
Hog bungs, large	7 1/2 @
Hog bungs, prime	6 @
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @
Hog stomachs, per piece	6 @
Imported wide sheep casings	— @
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @
Imported medium sheep casings	— @

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.00 @ 6.05
Hoof meal, per unit	5.80 @ 5.85
Concentrated tankage, ground	5.50 @ 5.60
Ground tankage, 11%	5.95 @ 6.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	5.75 @ 5.80
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	5.20 @ 5.30
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00 @ 33.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	130.00 @ 140.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00

LARD.

Prime Steam, cash	22.67 1/2 @
Prime steam, loose	22.05 @
Leaf	21.50 @
Compound	16.50 @
Neutral lard	23.50 @ 23.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	19 @
Tallow	— @ —
Grease, yellow	16 1/2 @
Grease, A white	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	21 @ 21 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	20 1/2 @ 20 3/4
Oleo stock	19 1/2 @ 20
Linseed, per gal.	— @ —
Corn oil, loose	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	13 1/2 @ 14

TALLOW.

Edible	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
Prime Country	14 1/2 @ 15
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
Packers' No. 1	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	15 1/2 @ 16

GREASES.

White, choice	18 @ 18 1/2
White, "B"	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
White, "C"	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Bone naphtha extracted	— @ —
Crackling	— @ —
House	15 1/2 @
Yellow	16 @ 16 1/2
Brown	13 @ 14
Glycerine, C. P.	63 @ 64
Glycerine, dynamite	62 1/2 @ 63
Glycerine, crude soap	44 @ 45
Glycerine, candle	49 @ 50

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	nom.
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom.
Soap stock, blis., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.25 @ 1.30
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.35 @ 1.40
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.45 @ 1.50
Red oak lard tierces	1.80 @ 1.82 1/2
White oak lard tierces	2.00 @ 2.05
White oak ham tierces	2.50 @

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31 @
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @ 38
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	6 @ 6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	8 1/2 @
Plantation, granulated	9 @
Yellow, clarified	8 1/2 @

F. o. b. Chicago.

Salt—	— @ —
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.90
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.70
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	7.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

Retail Butchers in National Convention

The annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America, held last week at Minneapolis, Minn., was attended by several hundred retail meat men from all parts of the United States. The gathering was characterized by patriotic enthusiasm and an earnest desire to co-operate with the government in every way to win the war, and to adopt every means of food conservation and trade economy.

President Charles Grismer, of the New York State Master Butchers' Association, was elected national president, succeeding Arthur Pickering, of Cleveland, O. St. Louis was selected as the place of meeting for 1918. The election resulted as follows: Charles Grismer, Brooklyn, N. Y., president; M. Kelly, St. Louis, first vice-president; Otto Rohland, St. Paul, second vice-president; Henry Herthan, Detroit, third vice-president; W. J. Lorentz, Duluth, fourth vice-president; J. A. Kotal, Chicago, secretary; Emil Priebe, Milwaukee, financial secretary; August F. Grimm, New York City, treasurer; John Liebscheidt, St. Paul; J. W. Everett, New Haven, and George Wymore, Oklahoma, trustees; F. J. Graff, Cleveland, master-at-arms; Axel Meyer, inside guard; J. Lennon, Joliet, Ill., outside guard.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the building of more cold storage plants for the conservation of meats, to be erected, maintained and operated by the government; asking Congress to limit the time articles may be kept in storage; recommending that breweries and distilleries of the nation be turned into use as packing plants; to provide more such plants near centers of distribution; also favoring restriction of slaughter of young meat animals; and abolition of tax on oleomargarine.

Resolutions were adopted on the opening day pledging the support of the association to the government, and these were telegraphed to President Wilson at once. Resolutions favoring a league of nations to enforce peace were also adopted.

Recommendations for co-operation in food conservation and economy were adopted adopted along the following lines:

Appointment of a committee which, acting for the United Master Butchers of America, can confer with the food administration at any time or request of food administration. Volunteers from all cities that will act at call of food administration for respective localities.

Arrangement of system whereby the fats now distributed gratis by the retailers can be conserved to meet the demands of the government. An over-supply should be created, as nothing will be wasted to such an extent when compensated for in money.

Economy in delivery from the now luxurious service of two, three and four daily deliveries, to only one daily delivery, thereby releasing thousands of motor vehicles and much man power to service of the government. Otherwise a shortage of help, high wages and eventually higher cost of doing business will result under the present delivery system.

Retailers to make their own deliveries of goods from packers, thereby securing a cut

in price on meats, the delivery of which now is costly. The giant delivery service of the packers could probably be utilized by the government in a more necessary way.

Eliminate all trading stamps.

Universal Sunday closing. One day a week rest.

Shortening hours of business from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., instead of 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Regulation of cold storage.

Creation of two fish days a week, Tuesday and Friday.

Agitation for lower prices of fresh and frozen fish, as it costs little or nothing to produce, only the expense of catch and distribution, yet the prices obtained are far out of reason to those of cattle, etc., for which latter the high cost of feed is the greatest factor.

Retail meat dealers to embark in the fish business on special days, thereby assuring them of making operating expenses to continue in business and at the same time conserving thousands of tons of meats which it takes longer to produce.

Prohibiting the slaughter of all animals and poultry used for human consumption which have not attained the proper age and weight to give greatest usefulness to the nation.

Causing the reduction on price of grains and cereals in order that it would be profitable to raise food-producing animals.

The regulation of prices by the government or food commission, so that unusual fluctuations of 10 and 12 cents per pound in 24 hours could not occur as has been experienced in the past.

Believing that the conservation of the meat supply is one of the most important measures in food conservation, the master butchers will urge government action to stop speculation in poultry and the killing of young animals as of especial importance.

MEATLESS DAYS AND FISH SALES.

"Thou shalt eat no meat for at least two days each week!"

This seems a timely suggestion as an eleventh commandment. The meat trade might seem to be cutting off its own nose in making such a suggestion, but a little thought will show the butcher that just the opposite is the case, with supply and prices as they are in war time.

Boston has had a "Wheatless Week," during which white bread was taboo, and other wheat products gave way to substitutes of corn, rye and other grains. And nobody seemed to suffer. Indeed the movement enjoyed great popularity.

A Worcester, Mass., hotel inaugurated two "meatless days" a week. And it is not suffering from loss of patronage.

If a simple "wheatless week" was of value to the nation in war time, a consistent series of meatless days could not fail to be of much greater value.

Mr. Hoover has asked that we refrain from eating lamb. The packers have seconded his motion. Beef is high. So are pork and veal. By substituting fish for meat two or three times every week the housewife is taking part in a movement which cannot fail to benefit her pocketbook and the nation as a whole.

Talk this to your customers—and put in a fish stand.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Zehnder & Arzig of Galt, Cal., have purchased the butcher shop in Yolo, Cal., from Karl Giguere.

The meat market at 163 Broad street, New Britain, Conn., has been purchased by Bronislaw and Maryanna Nowak from Walenty Lech.

Charles Brauer has moved his meat market from 1321 Fifteenth street to 1218 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colo.

Charles Eck, a butcher at 201 North Fourth street, Harrison, N. J., committed suicide by slashing his throat.

Ernest C. Muncke, Hempstead, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. H. Schade, and E. C. and L. H. Muncke of Hempstead, to conduct a grocery, meat and poultry business.

Otto A. Grabenstetter, Stall No. 14, Sixth Street Market, Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities at \$1,900 and assets at \$293.64.

John H. Asendorf has opened a meat and grocery market at 44 North Galletin avenue, Uniontown, Pa.

The Sanitary Meat Company at 307 North Park avenue, Helena, Mont., has been taken over by the Northwestern Packing Company.

Myron McCrone will open a meat and grocery market in Poland, Ohio.

Charles Rudeen, proprietor of the State Market at First and Salmon streets, Portland, Ore., has purchased the Constantine Market at First and Alder streets, Portland, Ore.

Frank Hadro, meat and grocery dealer, First avenue, Easthampton, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,013; assets, \$1,905.

Henry McCoy has sold his meat market in Ulysses, Neb., to his two sons, Henry and George McCoy.

Boyd & Stedman have sold their meat market in Sheyenne, No. Dak., to F. T. Elpel.

Frank Pettibone sold his meat market in Lehigh, Iowa, to Lloyd Buck & Co.

B. F. Arthur has sold his meat market in North English, Iowa, to D. F. Kennedy.

T. H. Mathers sold his meat market in Stacyville, Iowa, to William Renz and John W. Brown.

Henry Strom purchased C. J. Hammond's meat market in Madelia, Minn.

Charles Meyer has been succeeded in the meat business at Roseau, Minn., by Frank Wheatcroft.

J. E. Orr sold his meat market in David City, Neb., to Charles Couba and B. French.

J. S. Reid sold his meat market in Markell, Neb., to John Beller.

George Parmenter has rented the Gordon meat market, Wyocena, Wis.

A. Ainger has sold out his stock of meats, etc., in Montague, Mich., to Jacob Jager.

Rex Cheney has purchased the C. O. D. market, in Sulphur, Okla., from McDaniel Bros.

Alex. Brooks has opened a butcher shop in the Bussell building on West Broadway, Woodville (Madill), Okla.

F. S. Devore has purchased the Palace meat market at Supply, Okla.

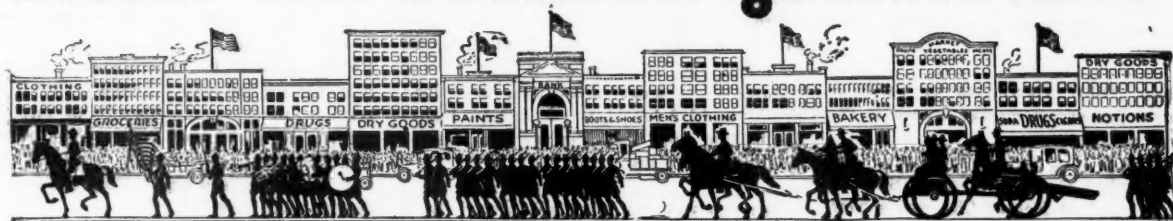
M. Tucker is arranging to engage in the meat business at Logan, Neb.

J. F. Heckelman has sold out the Palace meat market in Curtis, Neb., to John Dick and George Sigren.

H. O. Peterson has purchased the butcher shop of George Young in Marquette, Neb.

Abbott's, Inc., Miles City, Mont., filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$10,000 to conduct a retail and wholesale grocery, provision, grain and bakery business. The shareholders are: R. G. Abbott, R. P. Findlater, Archie Ingles and Roland Abbott.

Defend Your Business Against Losses



Butchers—put your store on a profitable war footing

Install our labor-saving devices without delay.
They will help you to meet war-time conditions.

They will enable you to give quick service with new clerks hired to replace those gone to the front.

They will tell you without delay whether your new clerks are good clerks.

They will help your new clerks to do their work quickly, accurately, and well.

They will protect new clerks from

temptation and help them to start right.

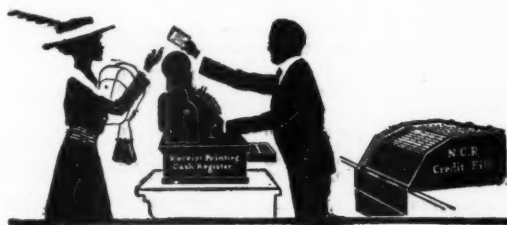
They will save work by cutting out all bookkeeping of customers' accounts.

See our up-to-date electric National Cash Register and the new N. C. R. Credit File.

They will stop your losses and increase your profits—make you more money.

Install this complete system at once and settle for it in small monthly payments out of what it saves

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO



Dept. 49, National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio

Please send me full particulars of your latest model cash register and the new N. C. R. credit file.

Name

Business

Address

New York Section

T. E. Ryan of Wilson & Company's accounting department at Chicago was in New York this week.

Manager "Bill" Harrington of Swift & Company's Gansevoort market branch is vacationing in Vermont.

Superintendent G. H. Rydman of Swift & Company's plant at Kansas City was a New York visitor this week.

General Manager Charles J. Higgins of Morris & Company has returned from a motor tour of Southern New England.

Manager Isaac Stiefel of Wilson & Company's New York branch house territory is away from his desk for a well-earned vacation.

O. W. Rexinger of the butterine department and B. B. Russell of the export department were Morris & Company visitors this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 11th, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.44 cents per pound.

J. F. Smith, head of Swift & Company's lard department, was dispensing radiance about the New York territory this week, radiance undimmed by the clouds of an 18-cent hog market.

Plans for a big dinner to the departing New York soldier boys are under way, the dinner being donated by New York trade and hotel interests. A. Silz is general chairman and manager. C. R. MacDonald of the Atlantic Hotel Supply Co. is chairman of the equipment committee.

An error occurred in the report last week on the settlement in the matter of the bankruptcy of Vincent Volence, Jr. The facts were that Leon Dasheff filed a petition against the bankrupt on behalf of creditors. The settlement was for 25 per cent. in cash, not 35 per cent. Lesser Bros. were the attorneys who appeared for the bankrupt, and not for the creditors.

The celebration on First Avenue on Tuesday was not a Jewish holiday, though the excitement warranted the supposition. It was merely the stir caused by the unexpected visit of former Superintendent W. J. McCauley of the United Dressed Beef Company to his old haunts. Mr. McCauley is now attached to the staff of Charles H. Swift at Chicago, and dropped in on the course of an Eastern trip. He got a warm welcome.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ended August 4, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 26,681 lbs.;

Brooklyn, 10,284 lbs.; total, 36,965 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; Richmond, 9 lbs.; total, 34 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 304 lbs. For the week ending August 11 the seizures were: Meat—Manhattan, 2,650 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,175 lbs.; total, 6,825 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,571 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 249 lbs.

Food conservation does not always work out, especially when it depends on the self-denial of the average diner. Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic devoted two weeks to experiments in food conservation at his hotel. He declared that the work had been fruitless. The public did not take to food conservation, and Mr. Townsend believes it will take a long campaign of education by Mr. Hoover to put a gastronomic saving streak into the nation. Mr. Townsend's first experiment was with a substitute for butter. Bread and butter sell for 10 cents at his hotel. He placed in large type over the bread and butter an announcement of peanut butter and bread for 5 cents. In three days the auditing department found one order for peanut butter, and tracing it further, discovered that Mr. Townsend had ordered it. Then, complying with the suggestion of the Washington food savers, Mr. Townsend arranged to have each Tuesday meatless, and his steward arranged an elaborate meatless

menu. On the first Tuesday more meat was ordered than on the Tuesday before. White Leghorn eggs are 11 cents a dozen higher than Rhode Island Reds. The Rhode Island eggs, it is said, are the more nutritious. Mr. Townsend so announced on his bill of fare, and pointed to the lower price. "The result," said Mr. Townsend wearily, "was a rush to buy White Leghorn eggs. They are more in demand than ever."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

trading is noted in New York State and New England, etc., all weight hides. Car lots are offered at 23@25c. and small lots 400-500 hides each have sold at 22½@23c. flat. A car of Canadian all weight short-haired, 50 per cent. twos sold at 23c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market is slow and weak. No recent sales have been made in New York cities which last sold at \$4.65 for 7-9s; \$5.75 for 9-12s and \$6.75 for 12-17 lbs. kips. The 5-7 lbs. weights are in little demand and are nominally quoted at \$3.75. Outside mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Countries are offered at \$3, \$4 and \$5.

HORSEHIDES quiet and no change noted. Small lots of Western light weight hides continue to be offered at \$7 without finding buyers. Mixed cities and countries are nominally quoted at \$8@8.25. Fronts are dull at \$5.75 asked, 2,500 B. A. dry hides, about 8 kilos average sold at \$5.50.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	\$19.50@20.00	\$19.00@20.00	\$18.50@19.00	\$18.00@18.50
Good	18.50@19.50	18.00@19.00	17.50@18.50	17.00@18.00
Medium	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.50@17.00
Common	13.50@15.00	13.50@15.00	11.50@14.50	13.00@14.50
Cows:				
Good	13.50@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@14.00
Common	11.50@12.50	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.50@12.00
Bulls:				
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	27.00@28.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Good	25.00@27.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
Common	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	15.00@19.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
Mutton:				
Good	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	\$19.50@20.00	\$19.50@20.50	\$18.50@19.00	\$18.00@18.50
Good	18.50@19.50	18.50@19.50	17.50@18.50	17.50@18.50
Medium	16.50@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	14.50@17.50
Common	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@14.50	12.00@14.50
Cows:				
Good	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@15.00
Common	12.50@13.00	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00	11.50@13.00
Bulls:				
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	27.00@28.00	24.50@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Good	25.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	20.00@22.00	22.00@23.00
Common	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@22.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Mutton:				
Good	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in past seventeen years

market shows a further decline as noted in cabled sale of 10,000 La Blanca frigorifico steers at 27½c. for the United States. Another cable states the market is weak and but few inquiries are noted and that offerings are not very numerous. The spot market is quiet and listless, and stocks are accumulating to quite an extent. No new business is noted in Mexicans. Last reported sale of Mexican Tampicos was at 21½c. A small lot of inferior district rastros sold at 25½c. Progressos range down to 19½c. Cubans are dull. Last sale of Havana regulars 40@45 lbs. was effected at 19c. Porto Rican hides 30 lbs. average are quoted at 21@22c. as to quality.

Boston.

The country hide market is in an unsettled condition owing to the large sized quantities of old hides on the market on which prices are nominal and the short amount of short-haired, free of grub, stock which is desirable for army leathers. A wide range of prices is noted on buffs running from 24@28c. The outside price is for lots which are largely No. 1's all short hair and free of grubs. Some Western shippers are talking 26½c. for short-haired, free of grub stock, but brokers state that there is that much difference between the qualities of the two selections. Extremes are quoted from 26@29c., the outside being for special lots. Some Middle West extremes, nearly all ones, have failed to receive a bid of 28c. The Southern market is quiet. Northern southern, all weights, free of grubs, are quoted at 24@25c. Some middle southern are offered at 23@23½c. and far southern at 22@22½c.

The calfskin market is quiet with prices nominally unchanged. Dealers say that they are forced to pay \$3 for 5 to 7's at gathering points and therefore must get at least \$3.25 from the tanner; 7 to 9's are quoted at \$4.50 and 9 to 12's at \$5.50. No large stocks are reported on the market, yet the demand is so limited that even these small lots are hard to move. The future of the calfskin market, however, looks bright, as early sales of next season's shoes indicate a tendency towards calfskins in women's footwear.

A. L. RIESER

D. 22 and 23 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY

Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Horns, Hoofs.
BONES OF ALL KINDS, Tallow, Grease,
NEATSFOOT OIL.

Horns Wanted

Always in market for No. 1
horns. Send your offer.

Noyes Comb Company
Binghamton, N. Y.

Western Sausage and Provision Co., Inc.

Packers and Exporters of

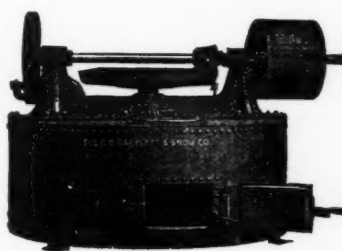
PROVISIONS and CANNED SPECIALTIES
FANCY SAUSAGES FOR ALL NATIONS

GENUINE SMITHFIELD, VA.
-HAM

Virginia Razorback and Westphalia Style Hams Our Specialty

336 GREENWICH STREET

NEW YORK



Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from
\$500.00 to \$1000.00.

Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street
N. Y. City

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to choice.....	\$9.50@14.00
Stags.....	@11.25
Bulls, common to choice.....	6.00@10.00
Cows.....	4.25@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime.....	14.00@17.00
Live calves, grassers.....	@10.00
Live calves, Western.....	@11.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime.....	16.00@17.00
Live sheep, common.....	@ 6.50
Live sheep, ewes.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.00
Hogs, medium.....	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.50
Pigs.....	@16.00
Roughs.....	@15.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	20 @21
Choice native light.....	19½@20½
Native, common to fair.....	18 @19

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	19½@20½
Choice native light.....	19½@20½
Native, common to fair.....	17½@18½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	18 @19
Choice, Western, light.....	17 @18
Common to fair Texas.....	15 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	19½@20½
Common to fair heifers.....	18 @19
Choice cows.....	15 @16
Common to fair cows.....	13½@15
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	11½@12½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@25½	@25
No. 2 ribs.....	@23	@23
No. 3 ribs.....	@23	@20
No. 1 loins.....	@25½	@27
No. 2 loins.....	@23	@24
No. 3 loins.....	@17	@22
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@21	@26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@20	@24
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@19	@21
No. 1 rounds.....	@19½	@19
No. 2 rounds.....	@18½	@19
No. 3 rounds.....	@17	@18
No. 1 chucks.....	@16	@17
No. 2 chucks.....	@14½	@17
No. 3 chucks.....	@10	@16

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@22
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@20
Western calves, choice.....	@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	@19
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@23½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@23½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@23½
Pigs.....	@24½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@22
Lambs, choice.....	@20
Lambs, good.....	@20
Lambs, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls.....	@14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked picnics, light.....	20 @20½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@20
Smoked shoulders.....	@20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@30
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@32
Dried beef sets.....	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@28
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@29

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@31
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	24 @28
Frozen pork loins.....	23 @26
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@34
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@31
Shoulders, city.....	@23
Shoulders, Western.....	@20
Butts, regular.....	@23
Butts, boneless.....	@26
Fresh hams, city.....	@25
Fresh hams, Western.....	@23
Fresh picnic hams.....	@18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 70.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	185.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@24c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@65c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	35 @40c. a pair
Calves' livers.....	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef.....	@14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@12c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12½c. a pound
Bolls, beef.....	21 @24c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	35 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c. a pound
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@18c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 7½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@10½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@75
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.00
Hog, middles, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@35
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef bladders, small per doz.....	@ 95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26½	28½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	23	27
Pepper, Penang, white.....	26½	28½
Pepper, red.....	19	19
Allspice.....	7	8½
Cinnamon.....	22	20
Coriander.....	18	20
Cloves.....	37	40
Ginger.....	20	23
Mace.....	56	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@28
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@32
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. 6.....	@ 6¼
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	6¼@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.50
No. 2 skins.....	@.48
No. 3 skins.....	@.38
Branded skins.....	@.42
Ticky skins.....	@.42
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.48
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.46
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@5.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@4.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@5.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18.....	@5.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@6.50
Branded kips.....	@4.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@5.50
Ticky kips.....	@4.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@5.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best.....	@22
Western, old hens or toms.....	@23
Texas, fair to good.....	20 @21

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 lbs. to pair.....	34 @35
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.....	@29
Virginia broilers, per lb.....	@31
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair.....	50 @70
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked.....	@25½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@25
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@24½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	22½@23
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	20½@21
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	19 @19½
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked.....	@25
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@24½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@23½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@22
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@19½
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	18½@19

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@24½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.....	@24
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@18½
Southern, large.....	23 @24

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.25
Long Island Spring Ducklings.....	@22
Broilers—12 to box, frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	24 @25
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.....	22 @23
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	22 @23
Corn-fed, prime, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	21 @22
Chickens—Frozen, 12 to box, soft-meated—	
Milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	20 @21
Milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	20 @21
Milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	22 @22
Milk-fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz.....	25 @25
Milk-fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	26 @26
Corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. per doz.....	19 @19
Corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	20 @20
Corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	23 @23
Corn-fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz.....	23 @23
Corn-fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	25 @25

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, nearby, frozen.....	@28
Fowls, average.....	@24½
Roasters, old.....	@16
Turkeys.....	@15
Geese.....	@15
Ducks.....	@18

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	41 @41½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	41½@42½
Creamery, Firsts.....	39½@40½
Process, Extras.....	@39
Process, Firsts.....	37½@38

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	42 @43
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	40 @41
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	37 @39
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	34 @36
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	28 @30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 6.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.60
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	8.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 7.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 7.00

